NEW LOOK INTO BIRMINGHAM CHURCH BOMBING

SEE PAGE 9

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

VOL. XVI NO. 13 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1977

25¢



Jobless Rates At Record Levels

RACISM CAUSES SHARP INCREASE IN BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT – 40.4% FOR TEENS





Due to an upsurge in racial bias, Black unemployment, especially for Black youth, is rapidly increasing at alarming rates. According to recent statistics the jobless rate for Black teenagers (16-19 years of age) is 40.4 per cent. In New York the figure approaches 90 per cent for Black youth, while the overall rate for Blacks is 14.5 per cent — equaling post-WWII record levels.

(Washington, D.C.) — Labor Department statistics released last week indicate an upsurge of racism and racial discrimination in hiring have caused a sharp increase in Black unemployment throughout the United States, with bleak prospects for a reversal in the current trends.

With the national jobless rate showing a slight rise from 6.4 per cent in July to 7.1 per cent in August, even the Labor Department admitted the increase in unemployment to 6.9 million without jobs "was concentrated among Black workers."

According to statistics released last week:

•Jobless rates for Black teenagers, aged 16 to 19 years old was 40.4 per cent;

•For Black youth 16 to 21, joblessness is at an all-time summer high of 34.8 per cent, an incredible increase from the 30.0 per cent figure in 1976;

•Jobless rates for Black men were up from 10.1 per cent in July to 11.7 per cent in August;

•Jobless rates for Black women were up from 10.9 per cent in July to 12.2 per cent in August;

•Overall, the unemployment rate for the Black community skyrocketed from 13.2 per cent in July to 14.5 per cent in August, matching a post-World War II record set during the depths of the recession in September, 1975.

In other words, the U.S. has made *absolutely no* headway in solving the critical, overriding crisis in Black unemployment in the past 23 months!

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OAKLAND, CALIF. 94621

Editorial

THE DARKIES AIN'T HUMMIN'

If the neutron bomb doesn't kill us all; if the air we breathe doesn't asphyxiate us with deadly pollutants; if the water we drink and bathe in doesn't contaminate us with radioactive nuclear wastes; if cancer-causing chemical poisons don't sterilize us and destroy our ability to reproduce; then racism and unemployment, with all their attendant evils, will surely bring about our death.

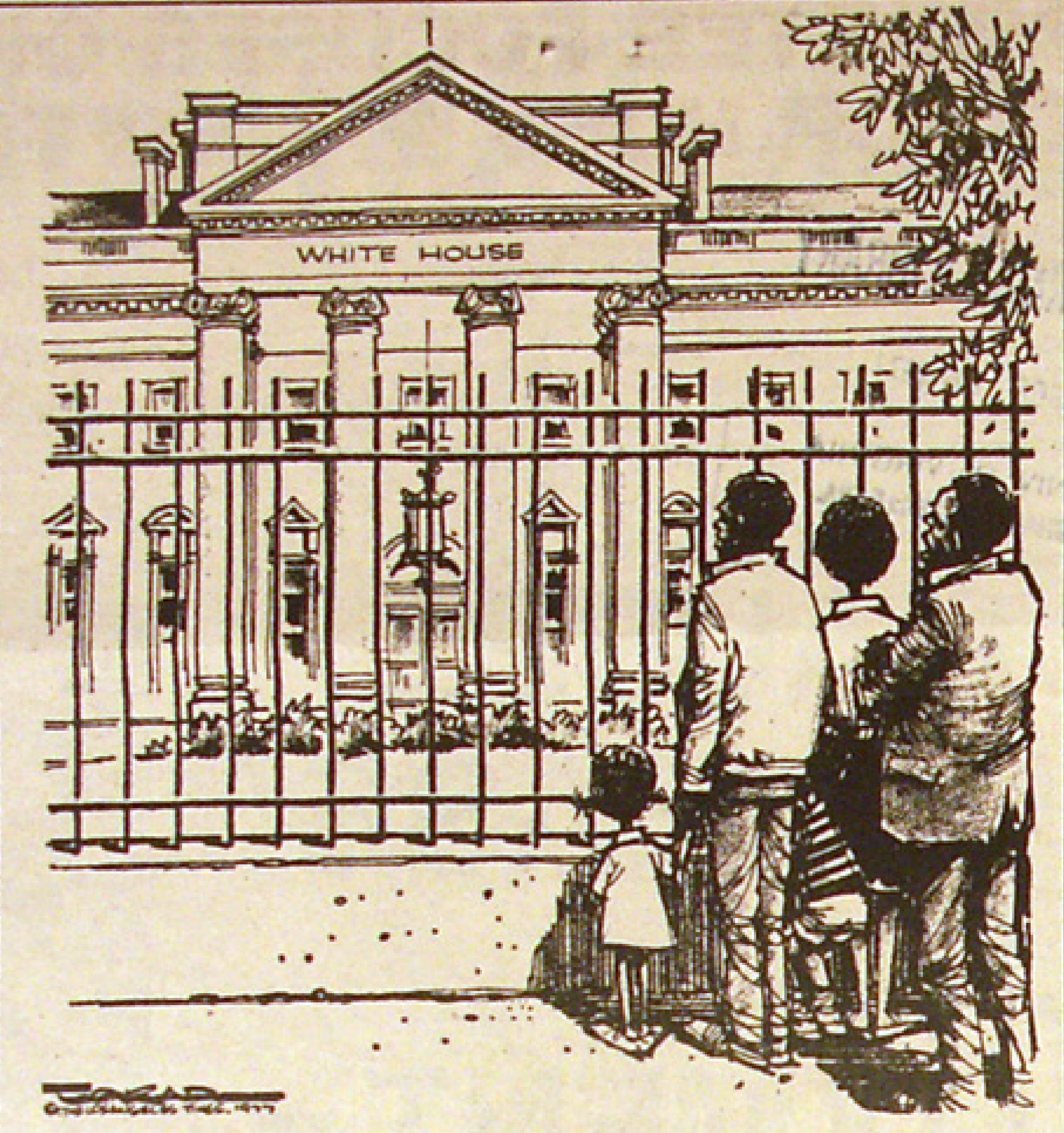
In a way, the most incredible aspect of those mind-boggling official Black unemployment statistics released last week is the vicious face of intense racism that blazes from the figures like a huge bright neon sign on the "Great White Way." How else can you explain a situation in which unemployment for White youth aged 16 to 21 actually went down, while the jobless rate for Black youth the same age skyrocketed to record levels? How else can you explain the fact that, even by the tainted "official" figures, no progress has been made in reducing Black unemployment for the past 23 months; that, percentage-wise, for every White unemployed there are two-and a half jobless Blacks.

Indeed, America is undergoing another of its periods of unashamed "White Powerism" — the racists and fascists are coming out of the woodwork like diseased cockroaches. It is a right-wing movement that, crawling ahead slowly as a backwards reaction to the somewhat liberal '60's, burst forth like a (fire) cracker in the Bicentennial madness of the mid-70's.

It is a time for the resurgence of those bizarre-named animals of the KKK, a time for the neo-Nazi to dust off the swatickas of old, a time, psychologically speaking, that the American Presidency is seen as contemporary plantation master, with smiling Jimmy "lord of the niggers."

But one thing is wrong with this White-minded, racist scenario America has plotted for itself. The "darkies" ain't hummin'; their ain't no joy 'round the ol' camp fire.

The Black community demands jobs. The Black community is fighting mad.□



"It Sure Is!"

Letters to the Editor

RIGHT ON, BLACK PANTHERS

To The Editor,

We of the IFA/FFA members knowingly or even unknowingly, of all prisons and jails in imperialist U.S. of America are duty-bound to salute THE BLACK PANTHER, the people's heroes and others who dare to contribute their works and words to propagate the struggle.

All Power To The People
(Name Withheld By Request)

[Editor's Note]: The brother who wrote this letter did not want the name of the prison printed.]

SAN ANTONIO RESIDENT EXPOSES TRIBUNE LIES

Dear Editor,

I am writing you in reference to an article written by Pearl Stewart in the Oakland Tribune on August 21, 1977, entitled "A Roof Over Their Heads, Plus Extras." The tenants of San Antonio Villa disagree with the statements of Mr. Harold Davis of the Oakland Housing Authority. Davis says that he's a native of poverty. Well, if this is so why does he feel he lowers his integrity by coming in the Villa projects? Davis said, "I do not see why I have to come down there. I live in the Hills." If he feels that the government is a disservice to people, then

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Attention

The Black Panther Party is putting together a history of our now close to 11 years of struggle and service to the people. Since the Black Panther Party's founding on October 15, 1966, by Huey P. Newton, we have circulated hundreds of thousands of leaflets, brochures, pamphlets and other pieces of information, as well as our weekly political organ, THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper, in Black and other poor oppressed communities throughout this country — "Circulate to Educate," to organize and unite around our common needs and aspirations. Now we are asking our friends and supporters to return some of these historic momentos, each a tentative step forward, in order to accurately document a true history of our People's Movement in America.

Please send whatever Black Panther Party-produced leaflets and other pieces of information you may have saved to:

Black Panther Party
8501 East 14th Street
Oakland, California 94621
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

COMMENT

A Conversation With Ralph Ellison

The following is adapted from an interview with Ralph Ellison, author of the critically-acclaimed the Invisible Man, *conducted last winter by Ishmael Reed, a novelist and poet. Ellison, a novelist and essayist, is Albert Schweitzer Professor of the Humanities at New York University. The excerpt begins with Ellison's comment on Reed's observation that some White critics and intellectuals adopt an air of cultural superiority when they examine works by Black artists.*

ELLISON: Looked at historically, there is no question but that this society started out with a divided mind — if not with a divided conscience. Its founders asserted the noble idea of creating a free, open society while retaining slavery, a system in direct contradiction to their rhetorically inclusive concept of freedom. Thus, from the beginning, racism has mocked the futuristic dream of democracy.

The people who won their revolution by throwing the British off their backs and who declared that they were rejecting the division of the past in the name of democracy began their experiment loaded down with hypocrisy and wrapped up to their wigs in facile self-righteousness.

They declared themselves the new national identity, "American," but, as social beings, they were still locked in the continuum of history.

Theoretically, theirs was a "classless" society, so what better (or easier) way of establishing such a standard than to say:

"Well, now here we have all these easily identifiable Blacks who're already below the threshold of social mobility — why not use them? They're not even human by our standards, so why not exploit them as the zero point on our scale of social possibility? Why not designate to *them* the negative ground upon which our society shall realize its goals? By looking at their permanent, Bible-sanctioned condition any White man can easily measure his individual progress toward achieving the promises of democ-

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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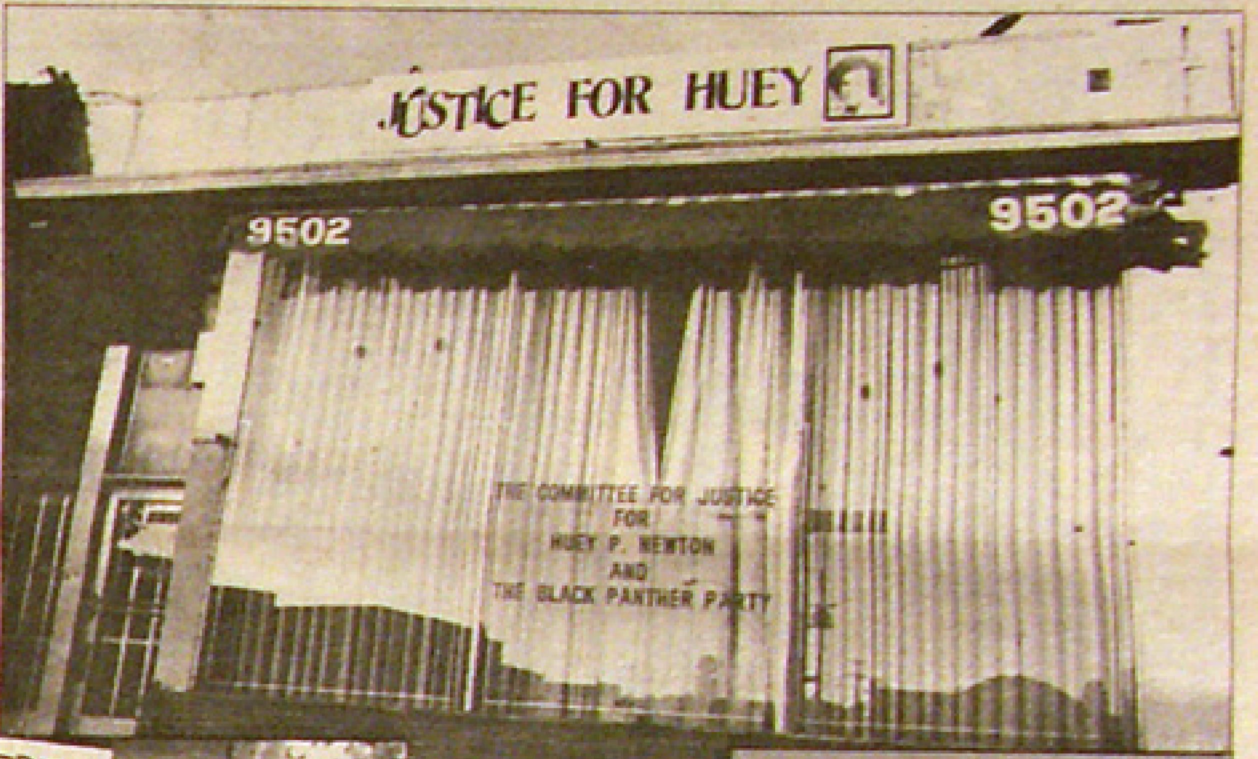
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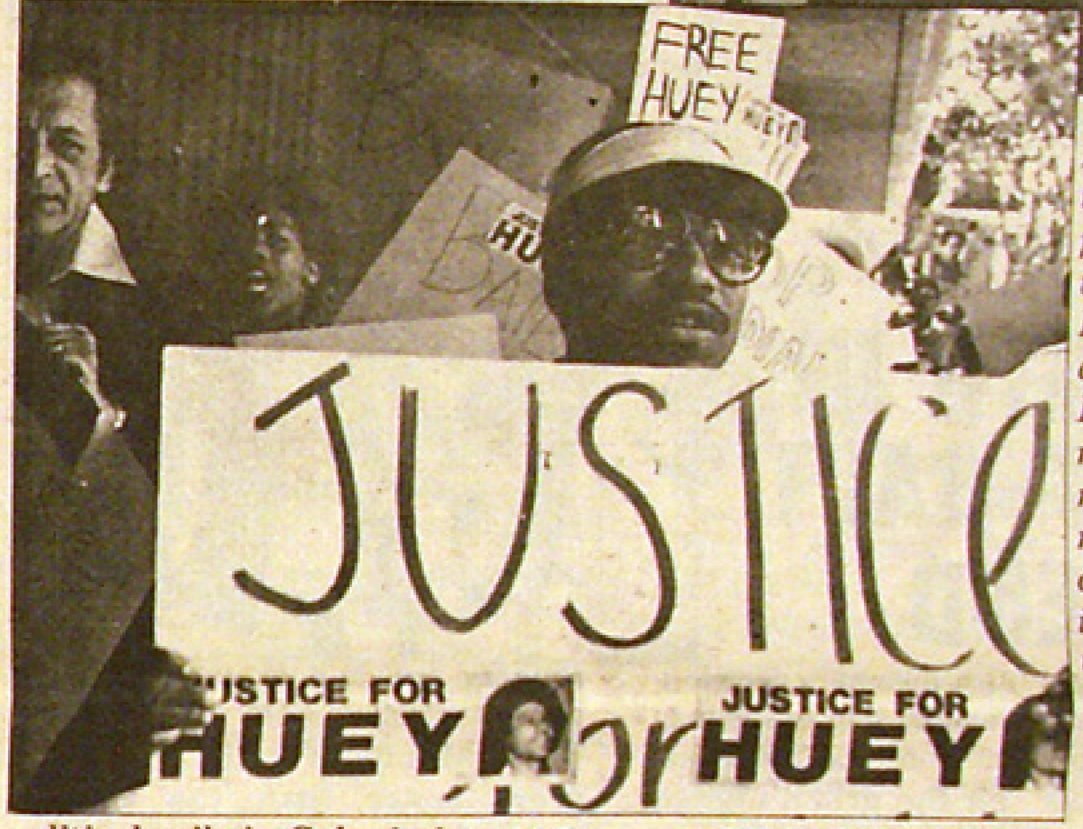
JUSTICE COMMITTEE FOCUSES ON FUNDRAISING FOR HUEY P. NEWTON DEFENSE

(Oakland, Calif.) - With the recent return to this country of Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton to fight the false criminal charges lodged against him, the Committee for Justice For Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party is presently engaged in numerous fundraising activities to help meet the massive legal costs of the upcoming trial of the respected BPP leader and chief theoretician.

Operating from its main headquarters located in East Oakland at 9502 East 14th Street, the Committee for Justice is also doing research for the Party's $100 million lawsuit against the FBI, CIA, IRS and other federal government agencies that have conspired to destroy the BPP and its leaders.

The Committee for Justice was formed by friends and supporters of the Black Panther Party shortly after Huey was forced into political exile in Cuba in late 1974 as the result of the ongoing federal police campaign to murder him.







East Oakland Justice for Huey office and volunteer worker (right) LULA HUDSON answering phone. Picket line and rally (left) demanding the immediate release of Huey Newton in Canada before the BPP president's return to U.S.

Since that time, the Committee, which operates independently of the Black Panther Party, has established a newsletter, *I Am We,* and has sponsored other activities designed to raise community consciousness about the slanderous attacks made against Huey and the BPP by the federal government and its agents.

To help secure the badly needed funds for Huey's defense, the Committee for Justice each month prepares and mails out thousands of letters requesting contributions. The mailings, which often involve as many as 10,000 letters, are themselves expensive, costing from $300-$400 for postage alone.

Letters requesting financial contributions are sent to a wide cross-section of the community. As an example, numerous prisoners, despite their poverty, have sent in $1 and $2 donations.

There are numerous local chapters of the Committee for Justice throughout the country, and the Oakland office coordinates their activities.

The staff of the East Oakland office of the Committee for Justice, which recently moved into the East 14th Street building, is in need of volunteer workers to serve as receptionists, to help with mailings, answer correspondence, type, provide suggestions for fundraisers and other activities.

In addition, people with legal skills are needed to help document the BPP's lawsuit against the federal government. Since substantial monies are needed for Huey's defense, the Committee is

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EDDIE PAGE

Camp Pendleton 14 Defendant Falsely Convicted

(Camp Pendleton, Calif.) — Camp Pendleton 14 defendant Eddie Page was falsely convicted last week on false charges of assault and conspiracy. He received the extremely harsh sentence of two years in Leavenworth (Kansas) military prison plus a bad conduct discharge.

Page was the fifth Black Marine to be convicted on



BPINS photo

EDDIE PAGE

charges stemming from an alleged attack on White soldiers in a Camp Pendleton barrack. Following a wave of violent Ku Klux Klan attacks on Black personnel, both men and women, on this sprawling military base, the incident took place last November when the group of 14 Black Marines attempted to break up a suspected Klan meeting.

During the trial there was no concrete evidence presented linking Page to the attack on the

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Fallen Comrade

LARRY ROBERSON

Assassinated:

September 4, 1969



On the morning of July 14, 1969, Larry Roberson, 20, and another member of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party noticed the police harassing a group of elderly Black men, forcing them to line up against a wall. An argument arose and without hesitation, the police pulled their guns and started shooting. They critically wounded Larry in the stomach, thigh and leg. Larry also managed to wound two of his assailants. Taken to Cook County Hospital and placed under police guard, Larry Roberson was harassed, threatened and periodically beaten.

Larry Roberson died in Cook County Hospital on September 4, 1969.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE





Former slaves head North after Civil War and Southern Black farmer today. Now, Blacks are returning South in record numbers.

67 PER CENT ARE RETURNEES

BLACKS HEAD SOUTH IN RECORD NUMBERS- HALT CENTURY-OLD TREND

(Washington, D.C.) — Census Bureau figures released last week indicate that Black people are moving to the South at least in the same numbers as they are leaving, halting and perhaps reversing, a century-old migration pattern.

The Census Bureau report also reveals that the "Okies" and "Arkies" who fled the Dust Bowl poverty during the 1930's Great Depression are trickling back to the Ozarks from southern California.

In the 1970-75 period, 300,000 Black people, many seeking new job opportunities according to a Census Bureau specialist in internal migration, went to the South, while 288,000 left the South.

Since the 12,000 net gain for the South may be due to sampling errors, "We prefer to say that the balance of in-and out- migrations are about equal," says Bureau specialist Larry Long.

"But we do expect an unquestionable net gain in migration of Blacks to the South in the future, with a higher level of education among those going South than those leaving the South.

"Now, about two-thirds (67 per cent) of Blacks going South are returning there, where they were born. But one-third were born elsewhere and are going South to take advantage of new job opportunities there."

Long commented that the surprising significant figures contradict the racist scapegoating of Black people from the South as "the cause" for the urban unrest that rocked the Northeast in the 1960's.

"No one in the early 1960's expected migration from the Northeast to the South, much less this amount," Long said.

"In that period, all the problems of Northern cities — unemployment, crime, welfare dependents, broken homes — were blamed on people who were supposedly forced off Southern farms into Northern cities.

"Yet now, with a huge net flow of migrants to the South from the North, there is exasperation [worsening] of the big city problems in the North, not the reverse," Long said.

"That has to challenge a lot of those old assumptions."

ANOTHER STUDY

Another study of the census data by a National Academy of Sciences group reported these additional population changes:

•Overall migration to the South tripled in 1970-75, compared with the previous five years, to more than 1.8 million people. This was also three times the size of the migration to the West. For the first time, more people moved from the West to the South than the other way around.

•The West continued to attract migrants from the rest of the country, but at a slower rate than in the 1950's and 1960's. The Rocky Mountain states, however, grew faster than the coastal states for the first time. In fact, the mountain states experienced the fastest growth of any subregion of the country — 3.1 per cent a year, or three times the national average.

•Emigration from the Northeast and North Central regions was twice as great in 1970-75 as in the previous five years.

The movement of people to the South has been the most dramatic of the population "redistributions" of the early 1970's, Long said in an interview, and it carries considerable sociological significance.

In the 1965-70 period, the South had a net gain of 713,000 in North-South migration, but a net loss of 56,000 in East-West migration. In the 1970-75 period, the South had a net gain of 1,829,000 including 75,000 from the West.

Among those migrants from the West were the "Arkies" and "Okies" or their descendants.

Los Angeles County suffered a net population loss in 1970-75 of 362,000, or about 5.1 per cent, census figures show. In the same period, Arkansas had a net gain of 106,000, concentrated in one-fourth of its 75 counties. Some of these counties are in the Ozark Mountains.□

This Week In Black History

September 9, 1739

Black people's resistance to slavery began on the day they were kidnapped. But the documentation of this early resistance is minimal. A rare exception was September 9, 1739. when there was a slave revolt in Stono, South Carolina. Twenty-five Whites were killed before the insurrection was put down.

September 6, 1865

On September 6, 1865, Thaddeus Stevens, a powerful U.S. congressman, urged the confiscation of the estates of Confederate leaders and the distribution of land to adult freedmen in 40 acre lots.

September 9, 1957

On September 9, 1957, there were two separate, but closely related incidents, indicative of the times. Nashville's new Hattie Cotton Elementary School, with an enrollment of one Black child and 388 Whites, was virtually destroyed by a dynamite blast. Meanwhile, in Birmingham, the Rev. H.L. Shuttlesworth was mobbed by racist Whites when he attempted to enroll his daughters in a White Birmingham school.



Scene from 1971 Attica uprising.

September 9, 1971

On September 9, 1971, inmates staged a rebellion at Attica Prison in New York. Four days later, on September 13, "Bloody Monday," at least 1,000 New York State Troopers and police stormed the Attica State Correctional Facility where 1,200 inmates held 11 guards hostage. The inmates issued a list of 15 demands ranging from wage improvements, an end to censorship and better food. It ended in the deaths of 33 prisoners and 10 guards, all killed by police gunfire.

D-Day In Milwaukee: Blacks Vote For 2-Way Integration Or Neighborhood Schools

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - It was D-Day for the Black community at Bethel Baptist Church last Wednesday night.

It was the day called by Blacks for Two Way Integration for the community to express its will on whether Blacks will participate in the second year phase of the integration plan.

Close to 500 persons were in attendance, the *Milwaukee Courier* reports.

The votes were cast. But no one will know of the outcome for sure until next week when Blacks for Two Way Integration will announce the results. In the meantime, ballots will be circulated around the community through Monday, for those who were not in attendance Wednesday night.

The choices were not complicated. A person chose which plan he supported, what strategy for September — "Do nothing," "Send Black kids to neighborhood schools," or "Boycott" — and what they chose if they really had a choice, one or two-way integration, or quality education without integration.

Among the speakers was the Rev. W. James Sims, who issued scathing comments against the school system, accented by shouts of "That's right!" and "You got it!" from the crowd.

Rev. Sims contended more emphasis was placed on discipline than education, which reflected the philosophy held by some that, "Black children cannot learn, so they must be controlled."

"Black children must be ex-

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Black community meeting in Milwaukee called to protest one-sided integration plan in which Black students would be bused out of their neighborhoods.

15 MEET IN NEW YORK CITY

BLACK LEADERS' LAUNCH COUNTER–ATTACK ON "CALLOUS NEGLECT"

(New York, N.Y.) — In response to what many in the Black community consider to be worsening racial and economic conditions of life, 15 Black leaders met here last week and agreed "to launch a counterattack on the callous neglect of Blacks, the poor and America's cities."

Their joint statement of agreement, issued through National Urban League (NUL) spokesperson James Williams, said that "consensus issues of critical concern" for the civil rights leadership included "full employment, rebuilding our cities, welfare reform, affirmative action, economic development, and the rejuvenation of moral and social purpose in this nation."

The meeting, an outgrowth of NUL Executive Director Vernon Jordan's stinging criticism of the failings of the Carter administration voiced in July, was said to be the first of a planned series aimed at coordinating "strategies and tactics of the groups, represented by their leadership, so they will be able to maximize efforts on behalf of their constituents."

Attending the first "Black summit" in 14 years — since the meetings of the "Big Six" in organizing the August, 1963, March on Washington led by the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. — were:

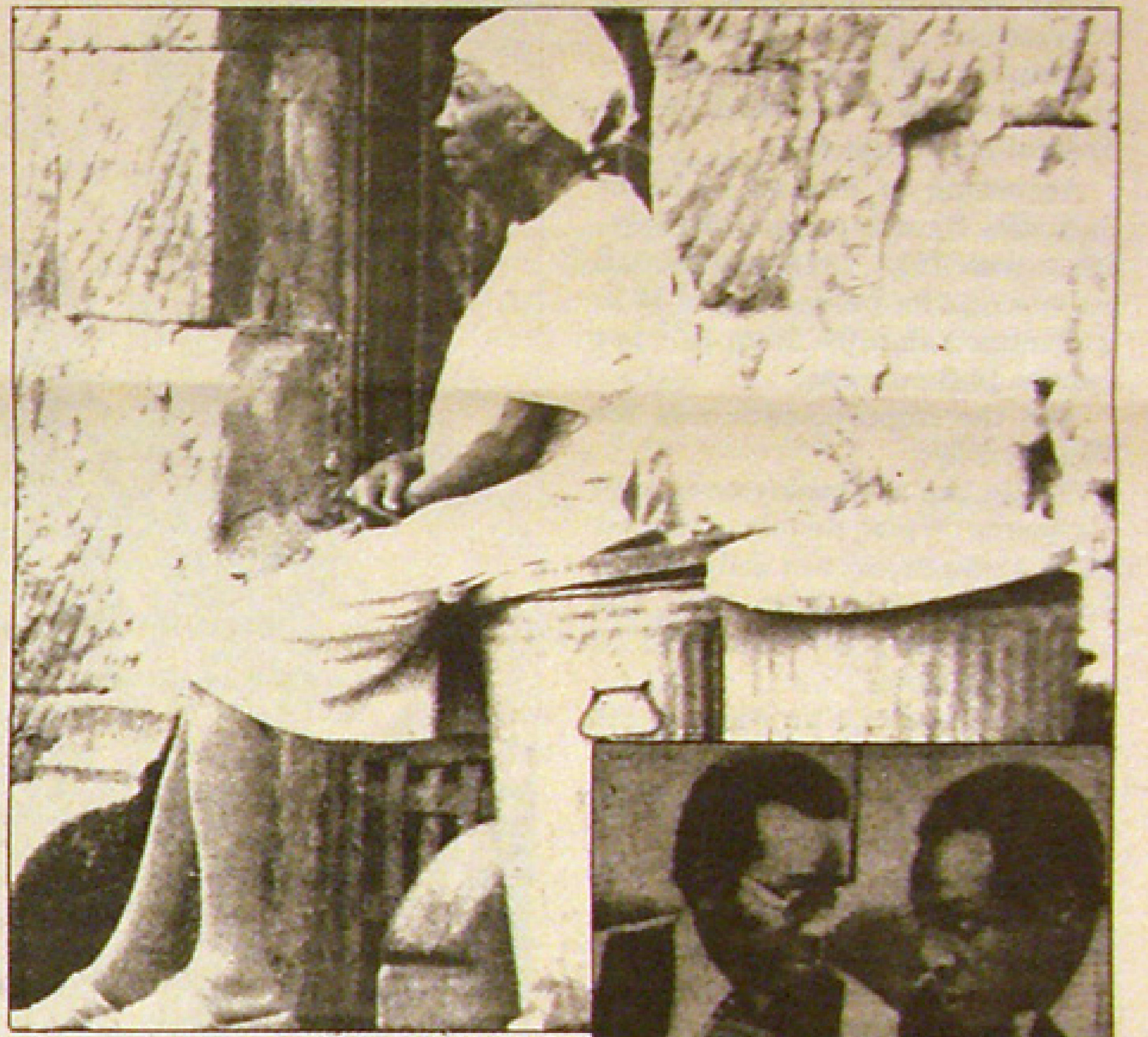
Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP; Vernon Jordan, executive director of the NUL; Representative Parren Mitchell, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus; Rev. Joseph Lowery, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and M. Carl Holman, president of the National Urban Coalition.

Also, Dorothy Height, president of Operation PUSH; Coretta Scott King, president of the Martin Luther King Center for Social Change; Richard Hatcher, head of the National Conference of Mayors and mayor of Gary, Indiana; and the Rev. Leon Sullivan, chairman of the Opportunities Industrialization Center.

Bayard Rustin, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Berkeley Burrell, president of the National Business League; Julius Chambers, president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., Jessie Rattley of the National Council of Local Black Elected Officials; and Eddie Williams, president of the Joint Center for Political Studies.

Invited, but not in attendance were: Wallace D. Muhammad, chief Eman of the World Community of Islam in the West; and Carlton Goodlett, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12





Gary, Indiana, Mayor RICHARD HATCHER and the Urban League's VERNON JORDAN confer at recent New York strategy conference on Black concerns for a decent life.

SHARP INCREASE IN BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

The problems of racism and bias in hiring practices was no where more evident than in the spectacular rise in Black youth unemployment to 34.8 per cent — the highest ever recorded by the federal government.

According to Bureau of Labor Statistics figures comparing July, 1977, with July, 1976, the overall jobless rate for persons aged 16 to 21 dropped slightly, from 15.9 per cent to 15.3 per cent.

But the improvement was for Whites only.

While the unemployment rate for young White people dropped from 13.8 per cent in July, 1976, to 16 per cent in July, 1977, the rate for Black youth rose from 30 to 34.8 per cent.

The jobless rate for Black youth in 1977 is thus 2.8 times as high as it is for White youth; in 1976, the rate was 2.1 times as high.

Further, a review of statistics going back to 1967 indicates that, despite millions spent on federal programs supposedly aimed at reducing poverty and joblessness among minorities, Black young people are relatively worse off now than they were then.

In the past 10 years, unemployment among Black youth has increased substantially, from 24.8 to 34.8 per cent, while the rate for Whites has increased only slightly, from 11.8 to 12.6 per cent.

The same grim picture is shown in an analysis of the overall Black unemployment figure of 14.5 per cent — and, it must be remembered, this figure only includes those actively seeking employment, and not the untold, victimized millions who have been frustrated by bias and crisis to the point of dropping out of the labor market altogether.



For every unemployed White worker in the U.S., there are two and one-half unemployed Black workers.

The Labor Department indicated that besides matching the all-time post-World War II high, the ratio of Black to White unemployment rose to "an unusually high level" of 2.4 to 1 in August.

That means that for every unemployed White worker in the U.S., there are close to two and a half jobless Black workers.

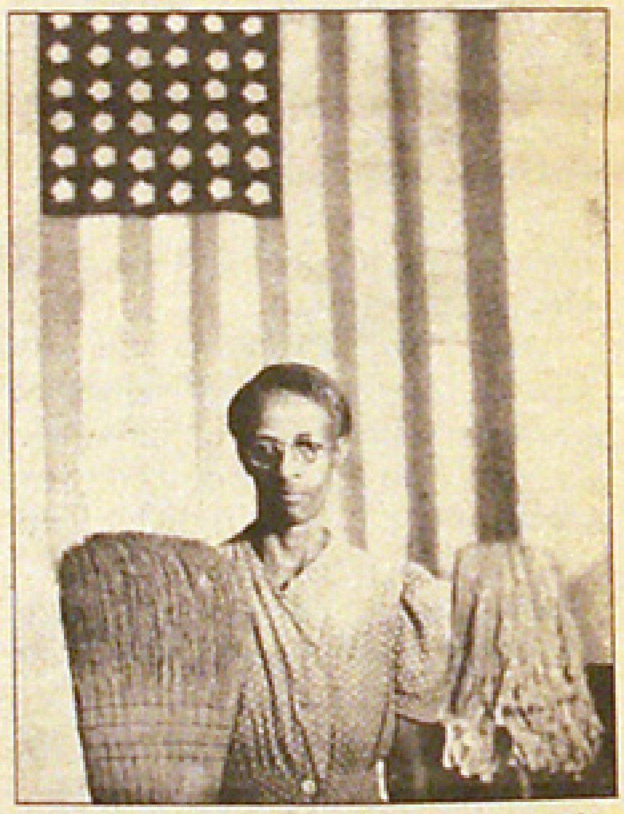
"A national disgrace," is how Congressional Black Caucus member Louis Stokes of Ohio labeled the situation, urging the Carter administration to act immediately with bold and innovative programs.

"If the situation were reversed, if White males and White youth in America were unemployed at twice the rate of Blacks, I think there would be a civil war," Stokes said.

Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, said that Blacks had supported Carter "in the hopes that he would have taken determined and effective action to reverse the highly injurious economic policies of the Ford administration. Could it be that they were wrong in making that decision?"

The release of the current jobless figures adds fuel to the fire of mounting criticism of the Carter administration raised by Black community leaders throughout the U.S.

Huey P. Newton, founder and president of the Black Panther Party, has strongly stated several times since his recent return to the U.S. from close to three years of forced political exile that dealing with the Black unemployment crisis was the number one priority of the BPP. Huey's concerns were echoed at a meeting of 15 Black leaders in New York City last week. (See page 5.).



The Black unemployment problem, says Congressman Louis Stokes, "is a national disgrace."

Meanwhile, with American membership in labor unions showing a two-year decline of some 767,000, AFL-CIO President George Meany said last week that his "quarrel" with Carter was the same as that of the Black community — a failure to provide adequate jobs for the unemployed.

"The greatest crime being committed today is being committed against the Black community, against Black teenagers," Meany said.

Women accounted for the biggest loss in labor union rolls, which lost 400,000 in a two-year period ending in 1976.□



Huge crowd gathers at San Francisco unemployment office seeking federally-funded emergency jobs—which have done nothing to ease unemployment.

"NOT REFORMIST"

Oakland Pension Board Refuses To Withdraw Investments In South Africa

(Oakland, Calif.) - Following in the footsteps of the Oakland City Council and the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, the Board of Trustees of the Oakland Police and Fire Retirement system last week refused to withdraw their investments in corporations that do business in South Africa, maintaining that they cannot "act as an institutional agent of social reform."



Azanian child after tear gas attack by South African police.

The six trustees unanimously endorsed a six-page statement written by Board chairman Dr. J.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

CRITICAL LOOK AT CAUSES OF SKYROCKETING UNEMPLOYMENT

OAKLAND: THE JOBS AND THE JOBLESS

The information in this article was compiled by the Oakland Study Group.

CONCLUSION

The following information is meant to give a picture of Oakland's economy, highlighting where the jobs are and how public and private employers interrelate in the city's labor market. But it is at best an incomplete picture.

A tally of jobs offers no evidence of the quality of those jobs, as measured by wages and conditions of work. And the data collected in this report are not meant to explain the causes of unemployment throughout the U.S. economy — only the reasons for Oakland's unfair share of a common national problem.

WHERE THE JOBS ARE

Employment in Oakland is slowly shifting from "blue collar" to "white collar" occupations and from the factory to the office building. The following figures show how this trend is expected to continue to the next decade. (See Chart #1.)

Chart # 1

WHERE THE JOBS ARE

Estimated and Projected Jobs By Sector, 1975-1985

	1975		1985	
Sector	Total Jobs	% of Total	Total Jobs	% of Total
Mineral Extraction	500	0.3%	400	0.2%
Contract Construction	7,500	4.0	9,250	4.6
Manufacturing	27,650	14.7	25,050	12.5
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	20,500	10.9	21,500	10.7
Wholesale Trade	11,500	6.1	10,500	5.2
Retail Trade	30,000	16.0	33,500	16.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	12,300	6.6	14.750	7.4
Services	30,000	16.0	36,500	18.2
Government	30,500	16.3	32,000	16.0
Non-Wage and Salary Workers	17,000	9.1	17,000	8.5
Total	187,450	100.0	200,450	100.0

The fastest growing sectors of Oakland's economy, in terms of jobs, are: Retail Trade (expected to be up 30 per cent by 1985); Services (up 24 per cent); Contract Construction (up 24 per cent); and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (up 20 per cent).

No one employer dominates any sector of Oakland's economy, with the possible exception of the city and its school district which together employ fully one-third of Oakland's government sector workers.

In the private sector, Oakland is known as "a small shop town." Still, the 20 largest employers in Oakland account for more than 50,000 workers. (See Chart #2.)

The preponderance of public sector jobs in Oakland is evident from the fact that five of the city's 10 largest employers are governmental units or agencies. All told, governmental employers account for 16.3 per cent of the jobs in the city. In addition, government-financed public works projects add many more jobs to the local economy.

Chart # 2

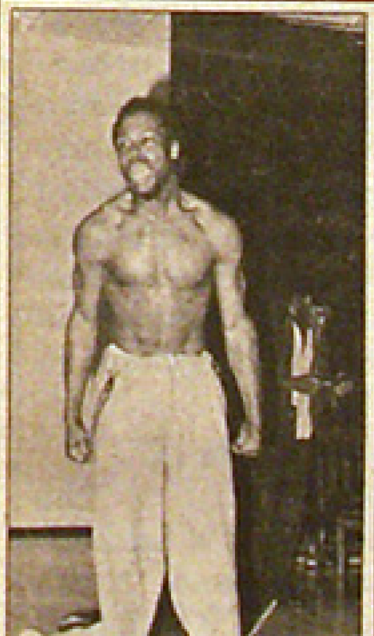
OAKLAND'S 20 LARGEST EMPLOYERS

1. Alameda County	6,553
2. Oakland Unified School District	5,440
3. City of Oakland	
Full-time and CETA	3,775
Part-time	908
	4,683
4. U.S. Postal Service	4,000
5. Affiliated Kaiser Companies (formerly Kaiser Industries)	3,459
6. Kaiser Permanente Health Plan & Hospitals	3,323
7. Pacific Telephone	2,900
8. Transamerica Corporation	2,811
9. Safeway Stores	2.400
10. Southern Pacific Railroad	1,700
Pacific Motor Trucking	550
	2,250
11. California State Agencies	2,000
12. U.S. Naval Medical Center	
Military	1,247
Civilian	700
	1,947
13. U.S. Naval Supply Center	1,900
14. Owens-Illinois	1,900
15. Blue Cross of Northern Calif	1,600
16. Del Monte Corporation	959
Granny Goose Foods	350
	1,309
17. World Airways	1,150
18. Montgomery Ward	1,100
19. Merritt Hospital	1,100
20. Capwell's	1,100
Total	52,925

THE PORT OF OAKLAND

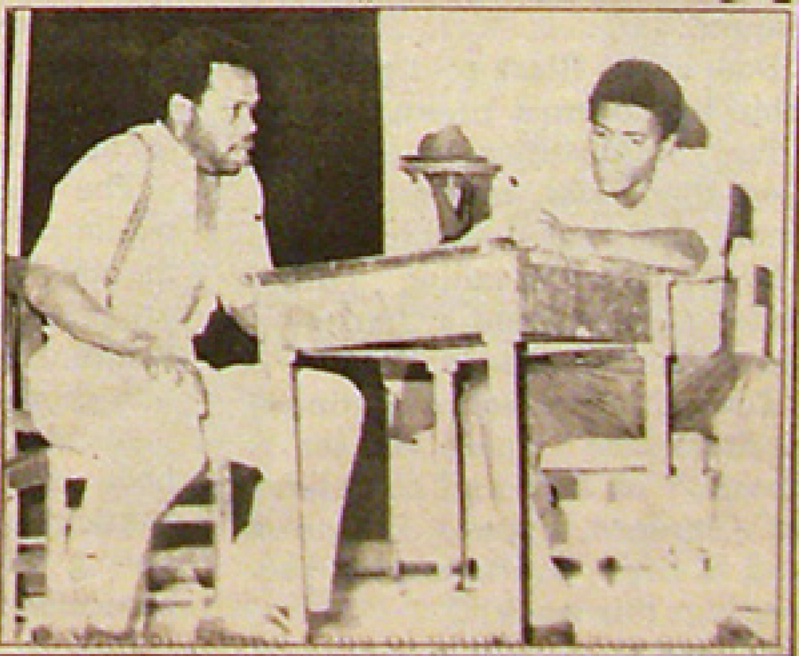
One of the smaller governmental employers in the city is the Port of Oakland. The Port as a public agency of the city employs only 430 persons. But the Port staff and the Board of Port Commissioners, appointed by the mayor, supervise a construction program that will total over $200 million during the next eight years. Also, the Port functions as landlord to over 400

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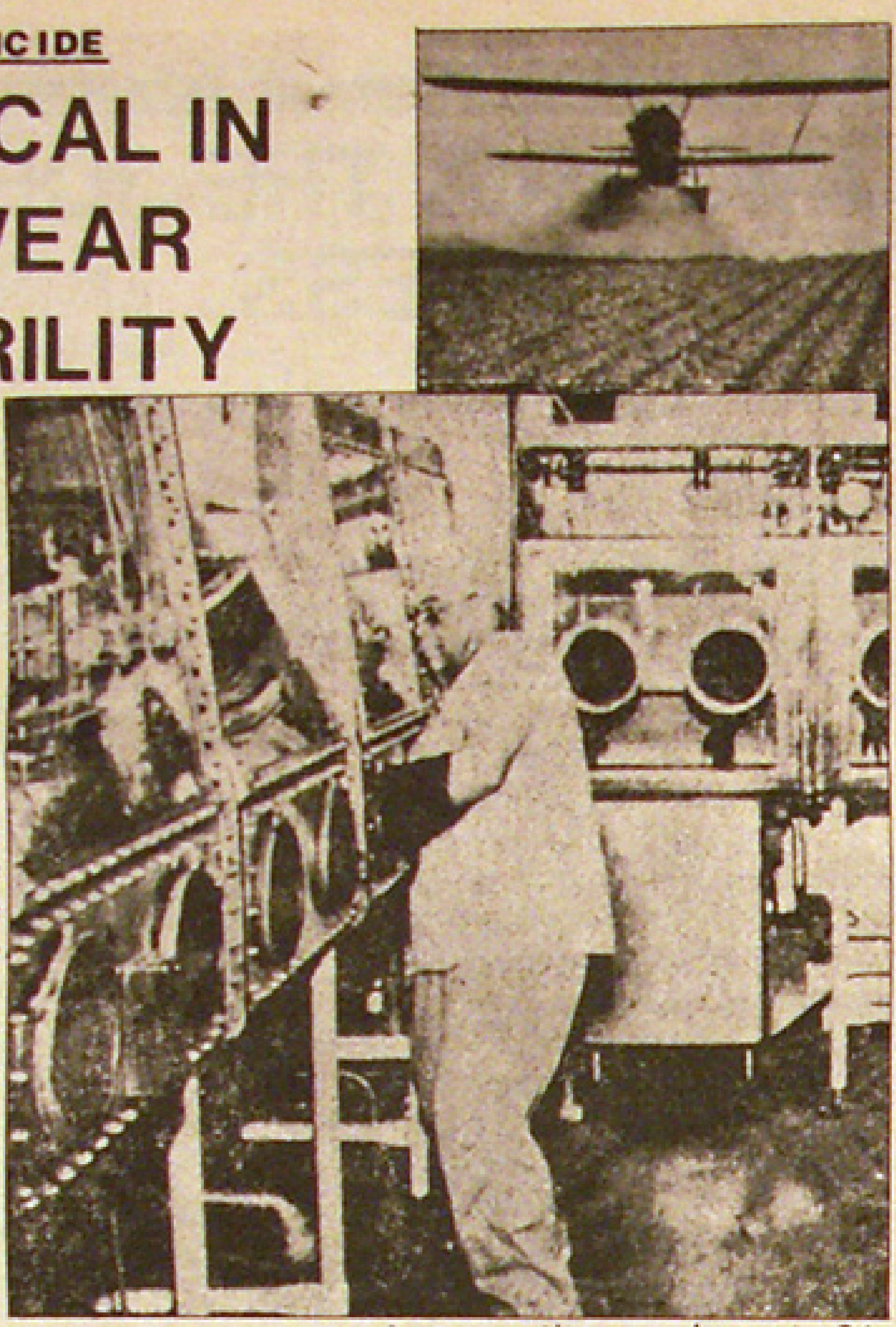
"Sizwe Bansi" At O.C.L.C. Forum

(Oakland, Calif.) - The award-winning South African play Sizwe Bansi Is Dead *was presented at last Sunday's Community Forum at the Oakland Community Learning Center. Talented actors DANNY GLOVER (left, center photo) and CARL LUMBLY turned in top-notch performances in their moving portrayal of the ravaging effects of the apartheid system on South African Blacks.*

BPINS photos

TRIS CLOSELY RELATED TO DBCP-PESTICIDE

CANCEROUS CHEMICAL IN CHILDRENS' SLEEPWEAR ALSO CAUSES STERILITY



Airtight research laboratory. The chemical DBCP, widely used in crop pesticides (see inset), was known to cause sterility and cancer over 20 years ago.

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Scientists here have warned that tris — a flame retardant known to cause cancer — can trigger sterility and damage to the reproduction system of youngs boys if the toxic chemical is contained in their sleepwear.

The chemical Tris-BP is closely related to DBCP, the cancer-causing chemical which caused sterility in 26 male workers in a Occidental Petroleum Company plant in Lathrop, California, recently.

University of California biochemists Arlene Blum and Bruce Ames, in a letter to Consumer Product Safety Commission Chairman John Byington, said they have "new information that reinforces our fears" that Tris triggers sterility, sperm mutations and testicular adnormalities.

"The risk of reproduction effects on children from Tris-treated pajamas is amplified because the scrotum is about 20 times more permeable to chemicals than other skin," the scientists pointed out.

Court challenges have frustrated attempts to have sleepwear treated with Tris removed from the market. However, in Washington state, U.S. District Judge Walter McGovern halted Lamonts Apparel, Inc. from selling Tris, following the example of California which earlier this year pulled the chemical off the market.

In his ruling, McGovern charged that Lamonts had been *selling children's clothing* containing Tris in violation of the Hazardous Substances Act. Tris was banned by the agency in April of this year after evidence showed it to be cancerous.

As recently as August 24, reports the *Oakland Tribune*, investigators had observed Lamonts stores in several Washington cities selling Tris-treated children's clothing.

The country's major distributor of DBCP, Dow Chemical Company, has been forced to ask it 250 worldwide distributors to return their supplies of the dangerous substance. This happened after the U.S. Labor Department said that it would issue emergency standards for the chemical to limit its public exposure.

At least 60 male chemical workers at a Dow chemical plant in Magnolia, Arkansas, and at the Lathrop Occidental plant have already been found to be sterile. Dow's own tests show DBCP — used in pesticides — harmful.

When Dow began selling the chemical after its 1961 study indicated the drug may cause sterility, it recommended to buyers like Occidental that the chemical be kept below one part per million of air inside the plant. But the owner of the Lathrop facility claimed the level there was .3 parts per million — well below the limit suggested by Dow — and this was more than enough to cause sterility.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are investigating the possibility of health hazard posed by vegetables grown in soil treated with the pesticide. But federal officials have not banned the sale of pesticides containing DBCP, ignoring the justified demands of consumer groups. □

Camp Pendleton 14 Defendant Convicted

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

White Marines, according to defense committee spokesperson Harry Dillon, yet Page got the harshest sentence of any of the five Black soldiers who have been convicted to date. By receiving a bad conduct discharge, Page, a four-year veteran, loses all of the GI retirement benefits he has earned.

In an effort to achieve justice for Page, the Camp Pendleton 14 Defense Committee will be contacting progressive legislators, such as Congressman Ronald Dellums, in hopes to get them to approach Jimmy Carter, asking him for a Presidential pardon. Page has a right to appeal his verdict and sentence, returned by an all-White military jury, but this process could take years due to the bureaucracy of the armed forces.

Defense lawyers for the Camp Pendleton 14 have been contending the Marine Corps is the guilty party in this case since it allowed racial tensions on this base to reach the boiling point. A report issued by the Naval Investigative Service (NIS) detailed over 200 instances where Camp Pendleton KKK members were allowed to abuse Black Marines, physically and verbally.

Despite this documentation no Pendleton Klansmen have ever been brought to trial while six Black Marines are still facing charges. Before Page's conviction, Ricky McGilvery and Private Gregory Coffee of the Camp Pendleton 14 were forced to submit plea-bargained "admissions" of guilt to the false charges.

Both of the Black soldiers were subjected to great pressure from military authorities who threatened them with maximum sentences of 21 years in confinement.

Even after pleading guilty, Coffee still received a damaging bad conduct discharge.

The military injustice continues — defendant Donald Hunter is presently on trial and co-defendant Clarence Copens is scheduled to begin courts-martial proceedings this week. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Chicago To Repay Funds

(Washington, D.C.) - The Labor Department last week ordered the city of Chicago to repay nearly $1 million in federal job funds it used illegally for politically-favored hiring. An investigation revealed that Chicago used a "political referral system" to fill Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) jobs intended for the long-term unemployed. Probes into similar allegations in Atlanta, Georgia, Gary, Indiana, and New York City were also announced.

Crooked Cops

(San Francisco, Calif.) — District Attorney Joseph Freitas told federal authorities last week that he refuses to prosecute eight present and retired San Francisco police officers accused by a federal grand jury of extorting payoff money from city bar owners. The federal charges against the officers were dismissed in May by a federal District Court judge who said the offenses should be handled in a state court. The District Court decision is being appealed by the organized crime division of the Justice Department.

Miss. Blacks Boycott School

(Liberty, Miss.) - Black students here are boycotting Amite County's four public schools to protest a seven-year-old federal court desegregation order that separated the schools by sex to prevent Black males from having any contact with White females. The Amite County branch of the NAACP has called on parents to keep their children out of school until the sexual segregation order is lifted. The 1,400-student school system is 85 per cent Black.

Slavery In N.C.

(Washington, D.C.) - The White crew leader of a farm-labor camp near Benson, North Carolina, and six of his henchmen were indicted last week on federal charges of holding migrant workers in slavery and peonage. Lee Henry Smith and five other Whites were charged with conspiring between May and November, 1976, to hold 11 Black and poor migrant workers in involuntary servitude and capturing and re-enslaving them after they escaped.

SOUTHERN "JUSTICE" TAKES TWIST

JUDGE RULES FORCED "CONFESSIONS" INADMISSIBLE IN DAWSON 5 TRIAL

(Dawson, Ga.) — The new presiding judge in the Dawson 5 murder case ruled last week that the "confessions" obtained from the Black teenagers by force and terror tactics are inadmissible as evidence.

The defense team for the five Black defendants had argued during six days of pretrial hearings that the "confessions" and other statements be ruled inadmissible because local law enforcement agents used "coercive methods" — including a cocked .357 magnum held to the head of Junior Jackson, and threats of electrocution and castration — to intimidate the youth.

Though the effect was the same, Circuit Court Judge Leonard Farkas ruled the "confessions" were outlawed because former presiding judge Walter Geer heard arguments on the defense motion, but neglected to make a ruling and withdrew from the case due to an alleged emphysema attack.

POSTPONED

The trial of the first of the five to come to court, Roosevelt Watson, is now postponed indefinitely as the prosecution appeals Farkas's decision.

Farkas ruled that "in the fairness of justice" the defense should not be forced to go through another presentation of evidence on the illegality of the confessions.

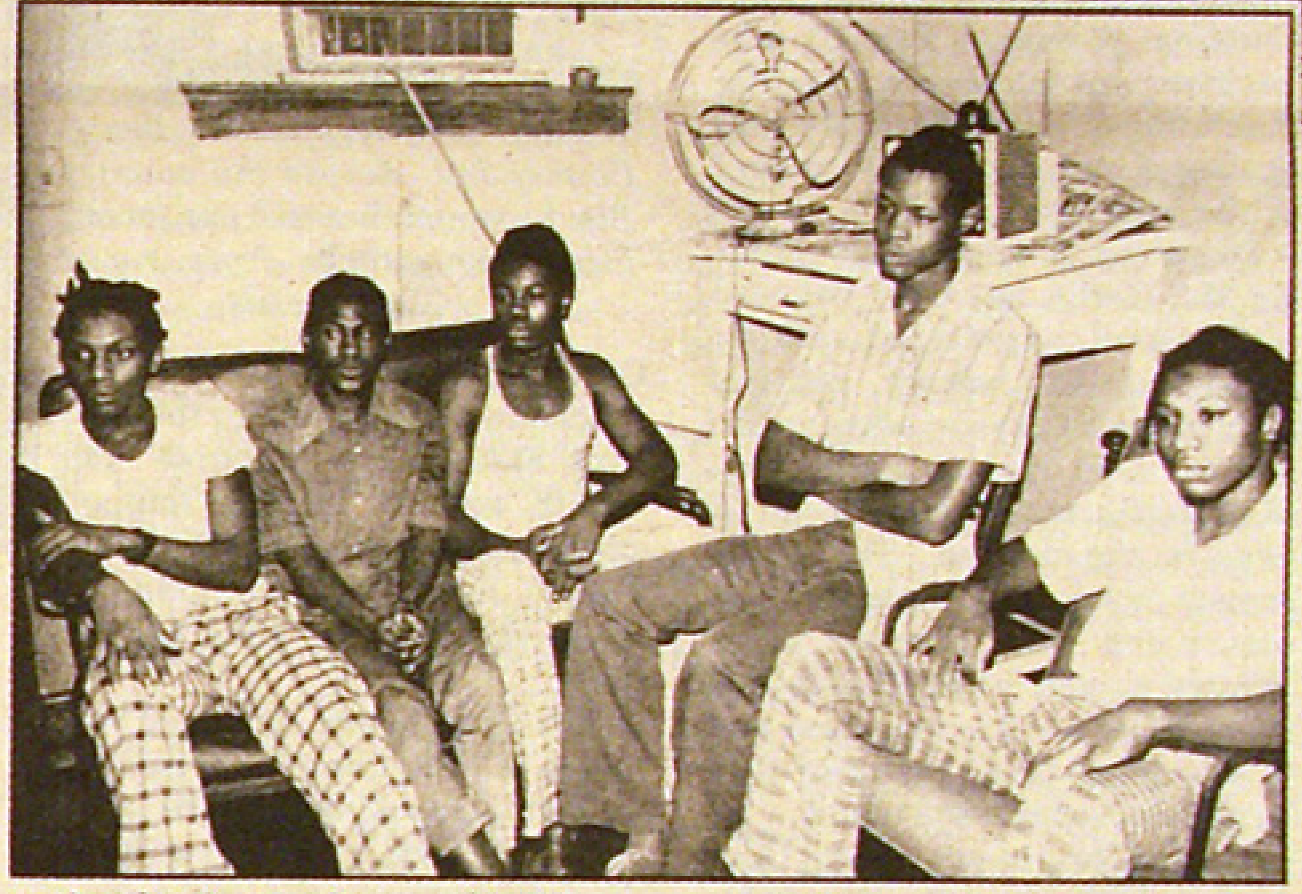
Judge Farkas also ordered the release of co-defendants Johnny Jackson and J.D. Davenport on their own recognizance. The other defendants — Roosevelt Watson, Henderson Watson and James Jackson — are already free on bond.

The Dawson 5 are charged with the murder of a White rancher, Gordon "Bubba" Howell, during an alleged holdup of a grocery store owned by Linward Denton.

A former Terrell County police investigator, William Rucker, testified in great depth during the pretrial hearings as to how the Dawson police and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation intimidated the youth into their confessions.

The case is gaining nationwide support and the usually quiet Black community of Dawson — 70 per cent of the town's population is Black and the town is 20 miles from Plains, Georgia — has stood up to demand that the Five receive a fair trial.

A recent rally in Georgia, sponsored by groups such as the Dekalb-Decatur Defense Committee, the Prisoners Solidarity Committee (PSC) and others, demanded freedom for the Dawson 5, Dessie Woods and an end to the death penalty — which is legal in Georgia.



Kasseem Said of the PSC addressed the rally and pointed out, "The people have forced the state to drop the death penalty in the Dawson 5 case. Now we have to continue the fight until they are freed."



Recent rally for Dawson 5 (left to right, left photo) J.D. DAVENPORT, HENDERSON WATSON, JAMES JACKSON, ROOSEVELT WATSON and JOHNNY JACKSON.

Other speakers urged support for Dessie Woods, a Black woman who is now serving a prison term for defending herself from a rape attack by a White racist. A national demonstration has been called for September 4 in Atlanta to demand the immediate release of Ms. Woods.□

ANTI-K.K.K. MOVE OR POLITICAL PLOY?

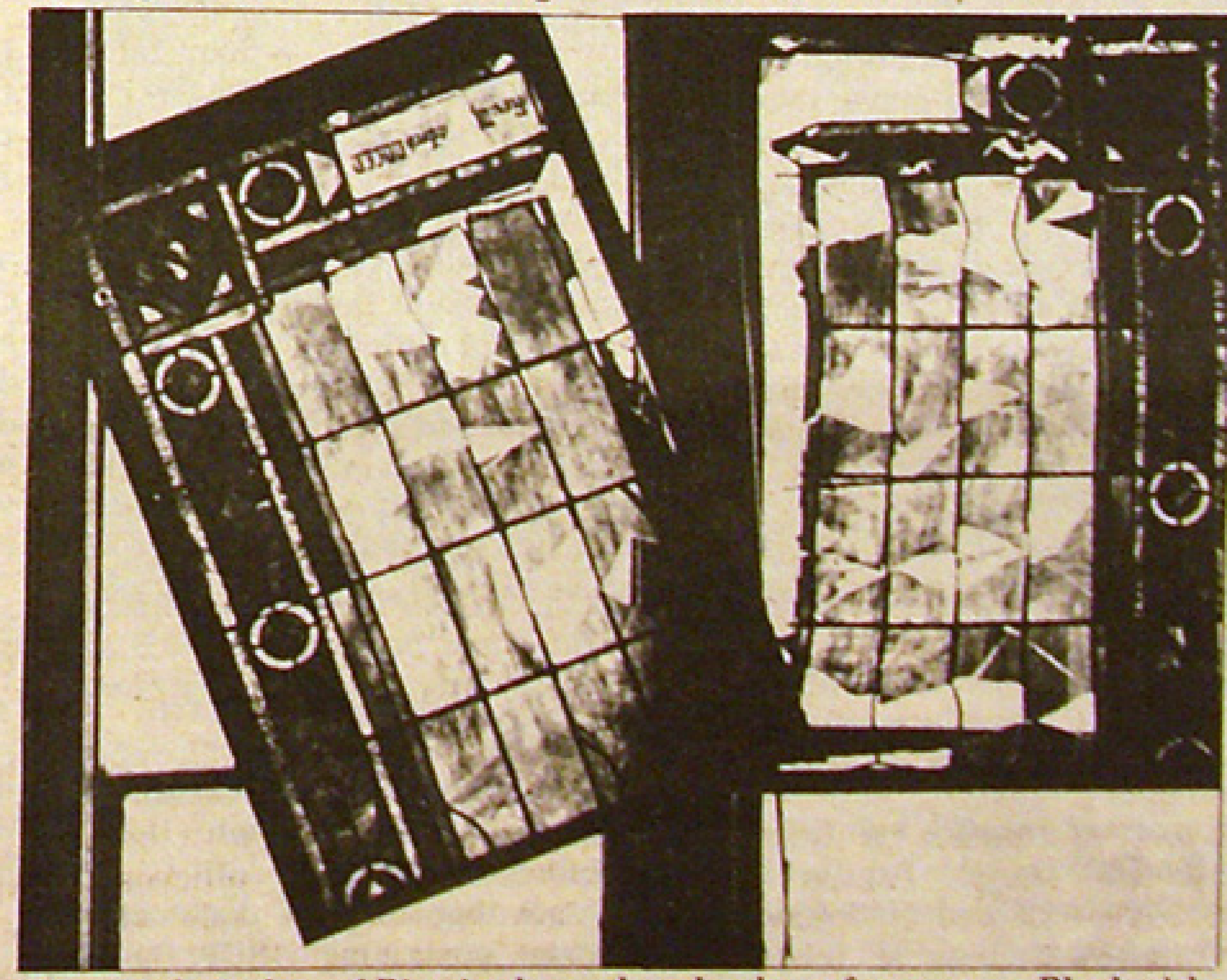
New Look Into Birmingham Church Bombing

(Birmingham, Ala.) - In 1963, a bomb ripped through a Black church here, killing four Black girls attending Sunday School. Nineteen others were injured in the blast, which was commonly believed to be the work of the Klux Klan (KKK).

Now, 14 years later, the state is getting around to convening a grand jury to investigate that and 37 similar bombings in the 1960's.

SUSPICION

But even this gesture is viewed with suspicion. Many Alabamans believe the grand jury hearings are little more than a political ploy for Black support by state Attorney General William Baxley, who plans to run for governor next year.



Shattered window of Birmingham church where four young Black girls died in 1963 bombing by White racists.

Two days of hearings were held last week in Jefferson County Courthouse, where "former" members of the Ku Klux Klan were called to testify.

Many of the witnesses are generally assumed to have taken part in various bombings but have never been brought to trial. It is also believed that most are still KKK members, the *Guardian* reports.

At one point, a Black T V cameraman was attacked by witness Richard Chambliss.

Shouting "that damn nigger," Chambliss attacked Harold Lee as Lee tried to film him.

Another reporter later overheard Chambliss say: "I wish we had a good strong Klan now."

Chambliss is believed to have taken part in the 1963 bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. He was arrested after the murders on charges of illegal possession of dynamite although he never stood trial.

In a related incident, an alleged Klan member was arrested August 14 on charges of seeking to "influence, intimidate or impede witnesses who were waiting to testify before the grand jury."

A local authority charged that

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APPEAL FOR AID

BLACK WOMEN PRISONERS STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE

(Oakland, Calif.) — Seeking to stem the racist onslaught of brutality and violence spreading throughout the U.S. prison system, Black women prisoners and their supporters in California, North Carolina and New York have launched concerted appeals for justice and aid.

Locally, an Oakland Black woman formerly incarcerated at the Alameda County Jail (Santa Rita) in Pleasanton, California, has filed suit against the county sheriff's department charging that she was denied needed post-natal care following a rebellion there earlier this year.

Ms. Claudette Johnson gave birth to a daughter in the jail in December, 1976. There were no immediate complications.

Then, on February 6 of this year, a mini-rebellion broke out in the women's jail section when about 100 inmates came to the aid of a fellow prisoner about to be put in solitary confinement. About 53 women, including Ms. Johnson, were subsequently taken to the men's jail section to cool off.

While there, Ms. Johnson became ill with an "internal disorder" and asked for medical attention. She was repeatedly refused the care she needed. Released from the jail in July, Ms. Johnson is still under a doctor's supervision for the ailment.

Meanwhile, in North Carolina, support is being urged for Shirley Herlth, a Black prisoner in North Carolina Women's Prison, who has been put into segregation for defending a fellow Black prisoner against a racist attack by several White prisoners.

Following a disciplinary hearing Ms. Herlth has been charged with assault, aggravated assault, and assault and battery, and has been given 15 days in segregation and 30 days loss of good time. Ms. Herlth must also appear in court on the charges. The White inmate who both initiated the attack and who recruited other Whites to join in the attempted beating has not been charged and is scheduled to be released to a work-release half-way house.

An outside support group, Concerned Citizens and Prisoners, P.O. Box 27, Durham, N.C. 27702, has initiated a petition campaign calling for Ms. Herlth's immediate release from segregation.

Also, Carol Crooks, a Black inmate at the Bedford Hills





©PNS photos

Women prisoners in San Bruno County Jail. Across the country Black women inmates are facing increasing attacks from racist prison officials.

Correctional Facility for Women, is scheduled to go before the New York State Board of Parole this month and an outside support committee, Solidarity With the Sisters Inside, is attempting to exert pressure to gain her release.

Ms. Crooks, who has been very active in struggling for prisoners' rights, is seeking release after serving six and one-half years of a 15-year sentence. She has been a key force in initiating legal suits on various injustices suffered by Black and Third World inmates, who comprise 85 per cent of the prison's population.

Earlier this year, Ms. Crooks helped to obtain a temporary injunction against male guards being assigned inside housing units at the women's correctional facility, where they freely watched women showering, changing clothes and performing other private functions.

Concerned individuals are urged to send postcards to state and prison officials demanding Ms. Crook's immediate parole. For further information, contact Solidarity with the Sisters Inside, 209 West 97th Street, #70, New York, N.Y. 10025.□

Native American Sterilization Suit Finally Comes To Trial

(New York, N.Y.) - More than four years after Norma Jean Serena filed suit charging that her children had been taken from her and she had been illegally sterilized against her will, her case will finally come to trial September 6 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Serena is a 40-year-old Native American, mother of three children. While she was still exhausted and under sedation from delivering her youngest child in August, 1970, Serena was sterilized. Only afterwards was she informed that the operation was irreversible and could have serious side effects.

At the same time, her three children, including the newly born baby, were placed in foster homes. It took three years of legal battles to get them back. Official estimates state that as many as 25 to 35 per cent of all native American children are taken away from their families.

In her suit, Serena charges that she was the victim of a systematic conspiracy among health and welfare officials in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, to steal



Indian woman giving birth to a child. Black and poor women in U.S. are constantly victims of forced sterilizations, many of which take place immediately following childbirth.

her children from her and to sterilize her without her consent or knowledge.

At the time of the sterilization, doctors told her that the operation had been necessary for health reasons. Witnesses at the trial will testify to the contrary. They will be supported by the official "Statement for Need for Therapeutic Sterilization."

According to that document, doctors found "from observation and examination of Norma Jean Serena that she is suffering from the following ailment of condition — socioeconomic reasons — and that another pregnancy would, in our opinion, be inadvisable."

Essentially, the "socioeconomic reasons" boil down to the fact that Serena was poor, Native American, and living with a Black man.

According to the official complaint, caseworkers from the Child Welfare Services department started taking an interest in Serena after receiving reports "complaining that the plaintiff mother was an unmarried American Indian cohabiting with a Negro man, and that it was dangerous for neighborhood children to be coming and going when Negro men were in the vicinity of the plaintiff mother's apartment."

If Serena wins her suit it will be the first time that forced sterilization has been defined as a violation of civil rights. It could provide an important legal precedent for a number of other sterilization abuse cases involving poor and minority women.

Several such cases are already pending, among them those of 11 Chicana women in Los Angeles and of Rosalind Johnston, a 20-year-old Black prisoner.□



FBI agent conducting surveillance.

F.B.I. Ordered To Turn Over Informer Files In S.W.P. Suit

(New York, N.Y.) — A federal judge here recently ordered the FBI to turn over its complete files on eighteen informers to attorneys for the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Griesa came as part of pretrial proceedings in the SWP's $40 million lawsuit against 40 years of harassment by the federal government.

The order was actually issued two months ago but at that time Griesa made his decision in a closed session, stating that the ruling be kept secret.

The order became public last month when the Justice Department argued against the decision in a public hearing before the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York.

The SWP and the YSA had demanded files on the informers a year ago. The organizations already have FBI documents on seven agents-provocateur who were previously identified publicly. According to SWP attorney Leonard Boudin, the $40 million suit filed by the SWP and the YSA is based on the government's attempt to destroy "a minority political party."

"The government use of political informers," says Boudin, "is no attempt to enforce the law but an attempt to fight political issues, whether it was done against Martin Luther King, Jr., in the South or the SWP here."

An assistant U.S. attorney on special assignment to the case, Daniel Murdock, claimed that informers would be in danger

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

GIANT TEXTILE FIRM HELD IN COMTEMPT OF COURT

FEDERAL COURT ORDERS J.P. STEVENS HALT UNION-BUSTING ACTIVITIES

(New York, N.Y.) — J.P. Stevens and Company, the nation's second largest textile manufacturer, was charged with contempt of court for the second time by a federal appeals court that vehemently denounced the anti-union corporation for "massive, cynical and flagrantly contemptuous" violations of labor law.

The court criticized Stevens for its persistent and illegal harassment of union organizers. It is considering a fine of $120,000 for any future violations and an additional $5,000 for each day that violations continue, report the *New York Times*.

The huge textile firm has been found guilty of more violations of the National Labor Relations Act than any company in history, being convicted 15 times in the last 15 years.

In its recent decision the federal appeals court stated, "Stevens has acted in contempt of our court decrees not once but twice, involving over 30 individual violations. Its violations have been described as massive, cynical and flagrantly contemptuous."

The contempt ruling grew out of an ongoing battle between Stevens and the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union of America, (ACTWU), which has been in a serious struggle with the company over organizing rights. Stevens has been known to fire pro union workers, bug (electronic eavesdrop) union meeting rooms, coerce workers into interrogation and to refuse overtime to pro-union workers.

Judge Wilfred Feinberg of the U.S. District Court of Appeals has ordered Stevens to:

•Mail a copy of the comtempt ruling to all of its employees in its plants in North and South Carolina, (those covered by the contempt ruling);

•Inform management personnel about the rights of union organizers;

•Allow union organizers to post notices on bulletin boards and have access to non-work areas of its plants; and

•Furnish the ACTWU with the names and address of employees.

The judge also ordered the company to file "sworn statements every six months for a period of two years after our order to show what steps have been taken to ensure compliance with the order."

In 1973, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) filed a petition to hold Stevens, one of the largest employers in the South, in contempt of court. The Federal Appeal Court appointed a special master, Monrad Paulsen, to hear evidence of repeated violations of the court orders regarding plants in North and South Carolina.

Hearings conducted by Paulsen revealed that employees who handed out union leaflets in the parking lot of plants in Wallace, South Carolina, were told that they would be fired if they did not stop. Similar efforts to block union activities at plants in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, were also documented.

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Militant New York protest against J.P. Stevens, the nation's second largest textile manufacturer.

500 Rally In Denver Against Police Murders Of Chicanos

(Denver, Colo.) - A mass rally was held here recently to protest the cold-blooded murder of two Chicanos, James Hinojos and Arthur Espinosa, by three White Denver cops.

The two victims, Hinojos, 32, and Espinosa, 48, were shot on July 30 by three Denver cops, two of whom were in plainclothes.

Statements from witnesses of the shooting as well as an autopsy report have confirmed that both victims were lying prone when the police opened fire.

On August 1, only two days after the murders, a successful march and rally, which grew to 500 people, was organized to demand that first-degree murder charges be brought against the cops involved and to express the determination to end police harassment and terror against Black, Chicano and Native American people in Denver.

The protest included representation from Mestizo Park in the eastside Chicano community and La Raza Park in the northside from the American Indian Movement and from Denver's Black community.

Speakers who addressed the rally condemned the grand jury investigation into the murders.

"Grand juries have been used

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Denver Chicanos march in protest over two recent police murders.

A Conversation With Ralph Ellison

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

racy."

This is to telescope a hell of a lot of history and sociology, but you can see what I'm driving at. The poorest, least gifted of White men could say, "No matter how poor or miserable I am, I'm still better than a nigger." Or, if he saw himself slipping downward on the social scale, he could say, "Hey, I'm being forced down to the level of a nigger."

"Nigger" took on social, economic and moral connotations which operate in areas far beyond that of race. It became a powerful principle of American social order. The quality of justice and equality in this country is still gauged by our condition.

REED: That's what women are saying as of now.

ELLISON: And when the student protest was going full blast there was a widely disseminated essay titled "The Student as Nigger." Such racially grounded attempts at orientation continue because it is a basic pattern of American society. Even Afro-Americans do it.

REED: It was the Irish in the 19th century.

CLOSE TO ZERO

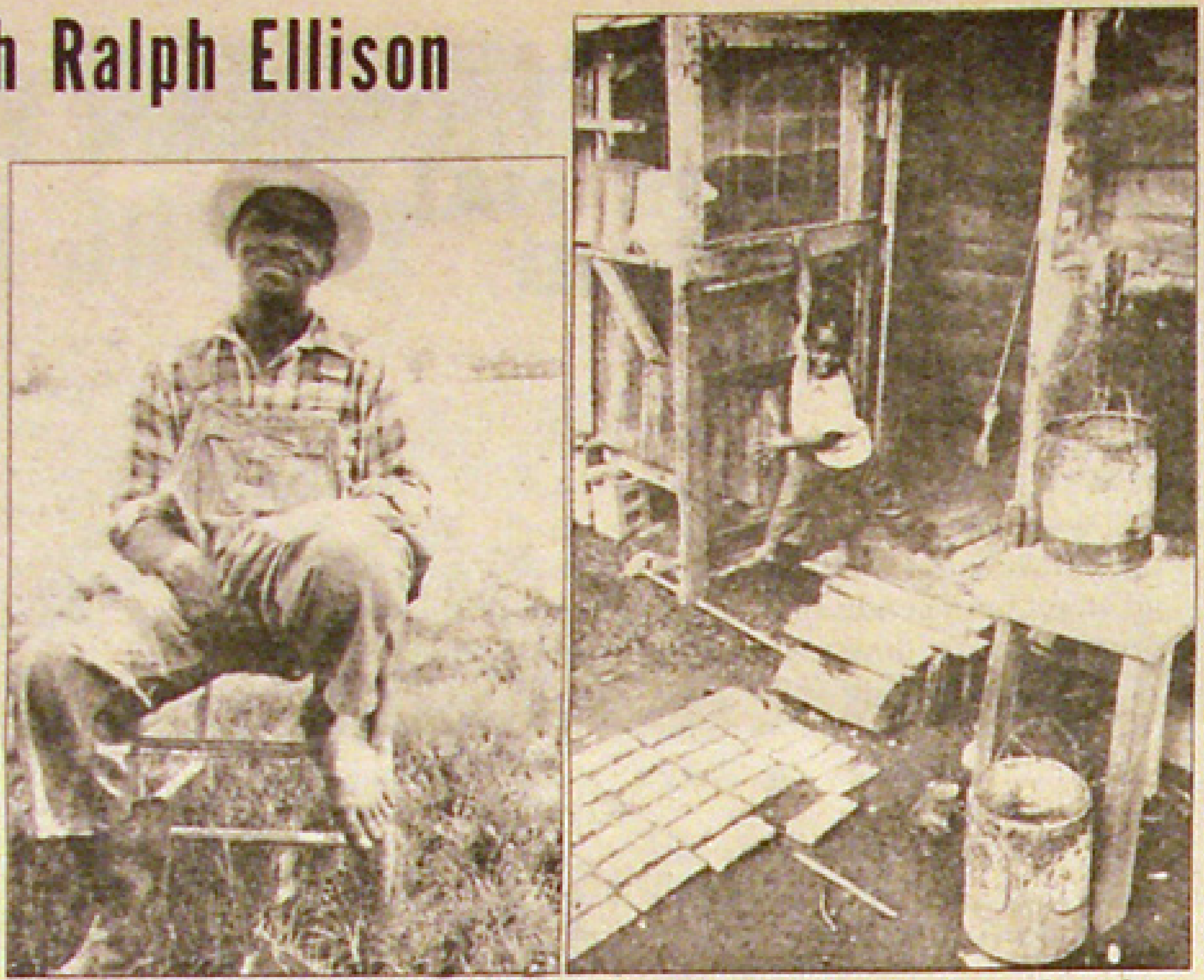
ELLISON: Yes, because the Irish were rated close to zero. Want-ads frequently warned that no Irish need apply. But, being White, the Irish were above the threshold of social hierarchy, therefore they had a possibility of moving upward and many of them did.

But, for us it was otherwise. Even the Emancipation didn't break the pattern, and race is still a most important principle in the drama of American social hierarchy. The fact gets lost in discussions of culture, but it reveals itself when works of art are discussed not in terms of culture, but in terms of race.

Just as they give us "benign neglect" and "affirmative discrimination," they give us cultural criticism in which the assumption of racial superiority takes over the role of broad knowledge and informed taste.

REED: Let me ask another question. . .It seems to me that some of the immigrants brought along a disdain for things American. You talk to people in New York, they talk about America being plastic, homogenized — and these are first and second generation people.

ELLISON: I suppose it's to be expected when you consider that it's possible for those who choose to do so to get an intensified sense of self simply by learning the epithet, "nigger." But that's being unfair — although it's true.



Black farmer and living conditions in the rural South. Famed author Ralph Ellison stresses that "race is still the most important principle in the drama of American social hierarchy."

Some simply feel nostalgic for the certainties of the societies they left behind. I don't think that most of them bring their disdain with them. They develop it after discovering the difference between the American dream and our day-to-day American reality; a complex reality which is constantly questioned by our condition and our protests.

On the other hand, that kind of disdain is a putdown which an immigrant might well find irresistible. They didn't create the negative aspect of our society; they weren't here, and most deny that they even benefited from the injustices we've had to live with — although they damn will have, and do.

What you're observing, in many instances, is the effort on the part of many White intellectuals to deal critically with aspects of American culture that haven't been given adequate study.

In doing this, they identify themselves with the values native to older, more stable cultures in which race plays no immediate role (many know more about Europe than they know about the United States).

PASSING FOR WHITE

In an essay, I've termed this a form of "passing for White," the pervasive operation of the principle of race (or racism) in American society leads many non-Blacks to confuse culture with race and thresholds with steeple, and prevents them from recognizing to what extent the American culture is Afro-American. This can be denied, but it can't be undone because the culture has had our input since before nationhood.

It's up to us to contribute to the broader recognition of this pluralistic fact. While others worry about racial superiority, let us be concerned with the quality of culture.☐

"Counterattack Against Callous Neglect"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Although described by NUL spokesperson Williams as a "re-birth of what took place during the '60's," no specific plans were announced. In fact, Jesse Jackson was the only one of the 15 to discuss the meeting with newspersons.

Much of this noncommital attitude apparently stems from both a desire not to put forward any one leader of the civil rights movement in the 1970's and from disagreement over whether to attack the Carter administration directly.

While last Monday's meeting was held at the NUL headquarters here on the upper East Side, Williams stressed that at future conferences the site and the presiding officer would change from meeting to meeting. There are no permanent officers.

Much of the impetus for the convening of a "Black summit" stems from Vernon Jordan's blast at the Carter administration during the NUL's annual conference in mid-July for deserting and neglecting the Black community, whose votes put him into office.

"Black and poor people resent the stress on balanced budgets instead of balanced lives," Jordon said at that time.

"We resent unfulfilled promises of jobs, compromises on voting reform to win conservative support and the continued acceptance of high unemployment. . . .

"This administration has not lived up to the first commandment of politics: to help those who helped you."

Carter's response was to say he he had "no apologies" to make, and that criticism of his administration was not only "erroneous" but "demagogic."

Further, Carter self-righteously asserted that his administration and Congress were "the last hope" for poor people's prospect of a better life."

Last week, in the face of the renewed Black critique, Carter's press secretary Jody Powell told a news briefing, "It was his (Carter's) feeling that our response ought to be moderate and reasonable."

Powell said Carter would meet with the Congressional Black Caucus on September 7, after Congress returns from its recess.☐



The Carter administration has chosen to ignore the serious problems facing Black youth.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE
By Huey P. Newton
"Release"

While in Alameda County Jail in August 1970 awaiting his release following the reversal of his conviction on false manslaughter charges, Black Panther Party president and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton came to the aid of a fellow prisoner who refused to be dehumanized by jail guards. In this portion of the chapter "Release" from Revolutionary Suicide, *we see how Huey's stance motivated other inmates to defy the guards, also.*

One of Nice Man's duties was to pass out food to the rest of the prisoners at mealtimes; for this he got an extra sandwich and coffee. Every day around 6:00 p.m. the police escorted the trusties bringing food from the kitchen to the tank, and Nice Man passed it out in the dayroom. That Tuesday, just twelve hours after I arrived, a number of the inmates were inside their cells; I do not know why, maybe they were not feeling well.

This meant that the cop was supposed to open the gate to each cell so the trusty could give the prisoner his food. Otherwise, the trusty would have to slide the tray under the door. There is an excellent reason not to slide the trays. The bars of the cells are filthy, and if a tray of food is slid under, crud is likely to fall into it.

More than two years before this, when I was first in the Alameda County Jail, a grand jury had toured the jail, and one of their recommendations had been that no food was to pass underneath the door. When Nice Man asked the guard to open up, the cop refused and told Nice Man to slide the tray underneath. Nice Man refused, explaining why.

At this point, the cop went into an irrelevant diatribe, telling Nice Man if he acted like a man he would treat him like a man. Nice Man said that he did not want to be treated like a man; he wanted to be treated like a convict, and in turn he would treat the cop like a policeman. Nice Man is an interesting person to watch in tense situations because he moves when he means things, and now he was making little movements with his arms and legs. The argument went back and forth for some time.

Finally, Nice Man slid the food underneath the door, but the argument continued. I tried to get Nice Man to cool it. I know what happens in situations like that; when you are locked down, there is no win. And while you have to defend some principles all the way, others do not infringe upon basic rights, and it is best to go along until conditions are more favorable. In other words, it is hard to win, and most of the time you lose. Before going too far, you should be sure that the principle is worth your life.

BPINS photos



Since his return from exile BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON, shown with wife GWEN at recent reception honoring NAACP head Benjamin Hooks, has been the subject of love and admiration from Black, poor and progressive people.



Now it escalated. Every time the cop said something, Nice Man replied. Sliding the food under the door was no longer the subject; it was just an angry argument heavy with insults. I tried again to get Nice Man to stop arguing, but he would not. He just stood there at the door to the tank, going back and forth with the cop, moving and twitching. Everyone else was eating quietly and watching.

Abruptly, the cop left; I told Nice Man about the grand jury finding years before. He was absolutely right, I said, but he ought either to do something or not do it, but not argue about it. He should just let the chips fall where they may, because arguing would not get anything done.

Ten minutes later, when all was cool again, the cop came back and ordered Nice Man to "roll it up" — he was going to the hole. Nice Man flew into a rage; he was not going, and the cop went away for reinforcements. In the county jail every prisoner has a wooden box where he keeps his possessions. As soon as the cop left, Nice Man got his box out, jumped on it, and broke off a piece of wood about four feet long and two inches thick; then he stood there waiting for the onslaught.

The cop who had provoked this incident was Black, and now he came striding back with six of his white colleagues. The seven of them opened the gates, ordered everybody else to roll into the cells, and told Nice Man to come with them to the hole. Nice Man stood silently, clutching his club. Impasse. Had we rolled into our cells, Nice Man would have been left alone in the dayroom with them. Everyone looked at me. I did not move; nobody else did either.

If I had moved, it would have been to go down with Nice Man, since he was a friend of mine and 100 per cent right. In wondering why the other inmates did not roll in, it finally dawned on me that I was the reason. So we stood frozen, the cops with their long clubs and their Mace, the inmates watching, and Nice Man with his broken box.

This kind of unified action is unusual among inmates in jail. I have been in a number of uprisings at the Alameda County Jail, and each time there was always a split between the guys who would ease back into their cells and those who were willing to defy the guards. This time the prisoners were solid — White, Black and Chicano.

Finally, two cops convinced Nice Man to come out, and I went over to the bars to intervene and asked the policeman if I could speak with him. He said no, and another cop shouted out, "If no one will roll in, do you guys know what this means? This is a riot — an insurrection — disobeying orders. You have one last chance."

TO BE CONTINUED

"I Am Attica—I Am All Of Us"

REMEMBER ATTICA

". . . We are MEN. We are not beasts and we do not intend to be beaten or driven as such. We will not compromise on any terms, except those terms that are agreeable to us. . ."

So spoke the inmates at Attica State Prison in New York, on Thursday, September 9, 1971. So spoke the living, the soon-to-be dead, the victims of a society turned against itself by the greed of a few. And as they spoke, they acted, seizing control of their destiny from the merciless onslaught of oppression and racist brutality, carving their common name — Attica — into history's ledgers, signed and forever sealed with the blood and tears of their very lives.

Following, in the hopes that we will never forget the courage and dignity exemplified by the inmates at Attica State Prison, September 9-13, 1971, THE BLACK PANTHER reprints excerpts from the preface of the Official Report of the New York State Special Commission on Attica. Although the true story of the Attica Uprising and Massacre can only be told by those who lived — and died — in the unbalanced struggle (and certainly not from an "official report"), these excerpts present a framework to begin to construct the day when there will be no more Atticas, no more victims, when people's control will become the reality, no longer an inspiring dream.

Forty-three citizens of New York State died at Attica Correctional Facility between September 9 and 13, 1971. Thirty-nine of that number were killed and more than 80 others were wounded by gunfire during the 15 minutes it took the State Police to retake the prison on September 13. With the exception of Indian massacres in the late 19th century, the State Police assault which ended the four-day prison uprising was the bloodiest one-day encounter between Americans since the Civil War.

But the facts and the judgments disclose only the tip of the fiery hell that lies below. It is not enough to answer the doubts about the events themselves, or even to fix responsibility for defects of planning and performance. The worrisome reality is that prisons, prisoners, and the problems of both are essentially invisible in the United States. We Americans have made our prisons disappear from sight as if by an act of will. We locate them mostly in places remote from view, and far removed from the homes of the inmates; we emphasize security almost to the exclusion of rehabilitation; and we manage to forget inmates and custodians alike by pretending that the prisoners will not return to our cities and our villages and our farms.

Attica, one of those forgotten institutions, housed more than 2,200 inmates on September 9, 1971. There, as at other institutions, the emphasis was on confinement and security. Despite brave talk about rehabilitation as a prime objective of detention, the shortage of trained personnel and the inadequacy of facilities made rehabilitation an impossible dream. In fact, it is not even clear that it was then, or is now, a real objective of the American prison system.

At Attica there was no meaningful program of education for those who wished to learn and no rehabilitation program for those who were willing to rejoin society as constructive citizens. Idleness was the principal occupation. Most correction officers were not equipped by training to communicate with their inmates charges, and did not consider it their duty to understand or to resolve inmate problems.

When the uprising was unexpectedly successful in its initial stages, all ingredients of major disaster were present. Mistrust between inmates and their custodians made good-faith negotiation almost impossible, particularly since the roles of negotiators and observers were never defined. When the officials decided that a negotiated settlement was not possible, the inmates were not told — and perhaps would not have believed — that the state officials intended to retake the institution with guns.

The assault itself was not carefully planned to minimize the loss of life: the choice of weapons and ammunition was based upon ready availability, not upon the logic of the specific situation; no safeguards were established to protect against excessive use of force by those who were authorized to fire; no effective control was imposed to prevent firing by those who were not supposed to participate; no adequate arrangements were made for medical care of the severe casualties that should have been anticipated; and no responsible system was established to prevent vengeful reprisals against inmates after the retaking.

The problem of Attica will never be solved if we focus only upon the prisons themselves and ignore what the inmates have gone through before they arrive at Attica. The criminal justice system is at least as great a part of the problem of Attica as the correctional facility itself.

RACISM

The process of criminal justice will never fulfill either its promises or its obligations until the entire judicial system is purged of racism and is restructured to eliminate the strained and dishonest scenes now played out daily in our courtrooms. Justice is sacrificed to administrative efficiency, and there are no winners. Experiences with the inequities of bail, with plea bargaining, adjournments, overworked defense attorneys, interminable presentence delays, and disparities in sentences imposed for identical offenses leave those who are convicted with a deep sense of disgust and betrayal.

All [sincere] efforts, however useful, cannot produce meaningful change without public understanding and support. Unless the cry to "Avenge Attica" can be turned to reforms that will make repetition impossible, all effort will have been in vain.

Change should not be lightly undertaken, but the status quo can no longer be defended. The only way to salvage meaning out of the otherwise senseless killings at Attica is to learn from this experience that our Atticas are failures. The crucial issues remain unresolved; and they will continue unresolved until an aroused public demands something better. □

Inmates of Attica State Prison in New York after they took over the facility in September, 1971, demanding immediate improvements in their dehumanizing living conditions.





WHITE LONDON COPS BEAT BLACKS AT WEST INDIAN CARNIVAL



(London, England) — The West Indian Notting Hill Carnival, a two-day celebration which attracted over 250,000 Black people here last week, was marred by police violence for the second year in a row as Black youth were brutally suppressed by London cops.

The Carnival ended with 253 persons injured, including 170 police. Twenty-seven of these were hurt in a brief outbreak of police violence on the first night.

Last year's celebration ended in a major riot — a full scale battle waged for five hours by Black youth defending themselves against the police attacks in which over 500 persons were injured.

This year's disturbance was sparked by mounting racial tension in Britain, including sporadic racist attacks on West Indian and Asian immigrants and a resurgence of the extremist, right-wing National Front, a White supremacist, fascist movement which has called for the deportation of all Black immigrants. The uprising also drew attention to the skyrocketing unemployment rate devastating the Black West Indian population of over 600,000.

At about 8:00 p.m., as the parading reggae bands and street dancers were winding down, a group of Black youth began throwing bricks and bottles, reports the *New York Times*. A few minutes later the police, who had been lerking out of sight on side streets, attacked with truncheons and riot shields.

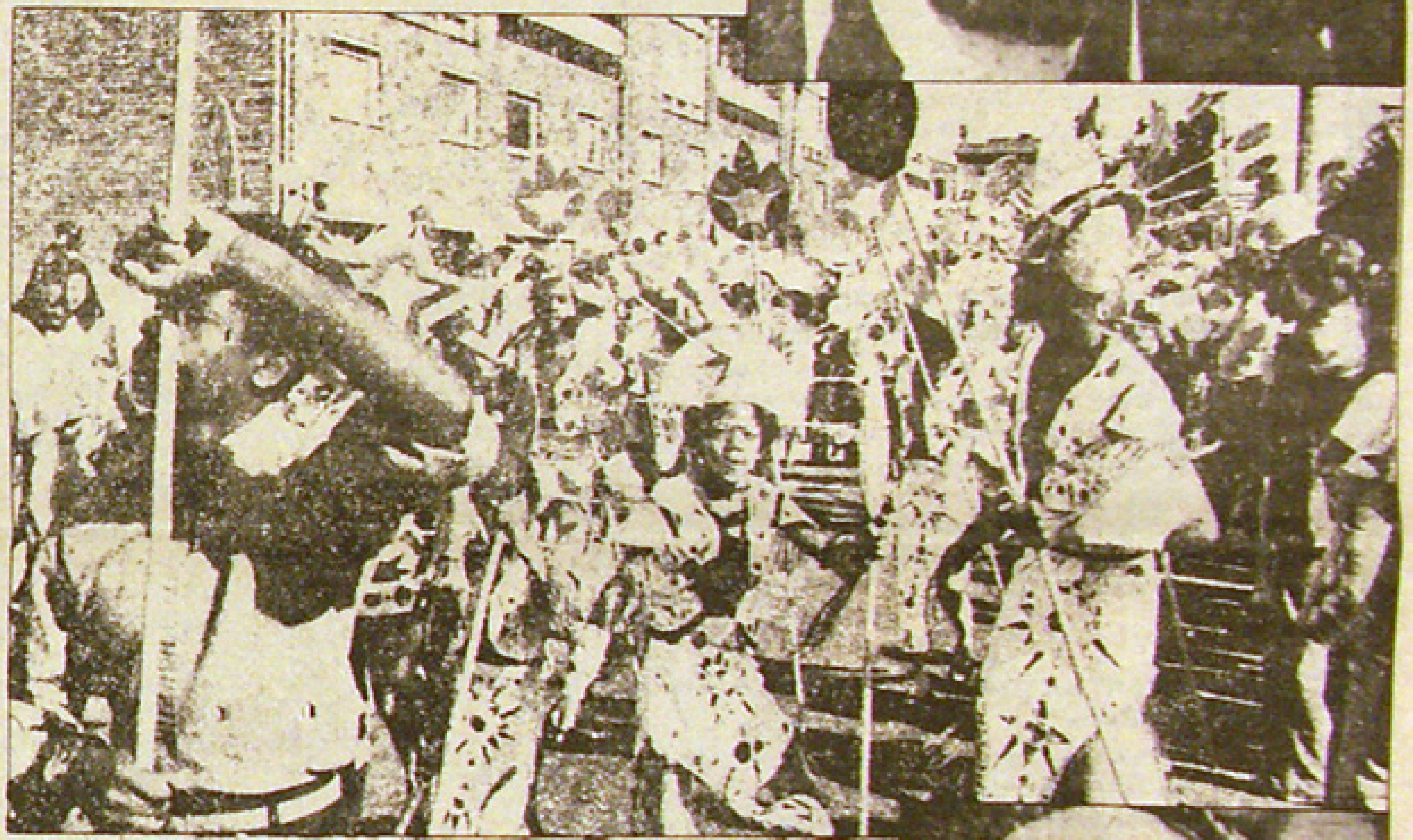
The youth immediately scattered throughout Notting Hill. They broke shop windows overturned cars and attacked White passers-by with fists, knives and bricks.

The uprising lasted for about one hour, but policemen continued to chase small bands for some time after that. Police said 30 persons were arrested raising the total of arrests during the Carnival to 227.

The Notting Hill Carnival has become Europe's major Caribbean festival during the past 10 years, with West Indians from all over Britain coming to London for the last three-day holiday of the summer. From the hundreds of participants in previous years, the crowds grew to a quarter of a million in 1975.

Last year's rioting was the peak of a summer of racial violence in Britain. With the huge gathering of Black people, police made a show of force with almost 1,600 uniformed officers on hand. Black leaders blamed the overwhelming police presence for the violence.

The Black community and Carnival organizers now face the threat of having the event banned altogether. Prior to last year's festival, the practice of celebrating Carnival on the streets of Notting Hill was challenged by local White residents, the police and the local council. □



For the second year in a row, London police attacked the huge annual West Indian Notting Hill Carnival. Over 253 persons were injured, 170 of whom were police.

National Front Details Racist "Masterplan"

The recent resurgence of a new, updated and sophisticated White supremacist and fascist movement in several Western countries has seemingly reached its greatest magnitude in Great Britain, America's "mother country." under the leadership of the National Front (N.F.) and its demagogic head John Tyndall. The Front's sudden prominence has come in the aftermath of the worse riot in postwar Britain when the group attempted to lead a mob of 1,000 racists through a predominately Black South London community and an attack three days later on counterdemonstrators in Birmingham by police guarding a Front meeting. Following, Tyndall details his "Master Plan for a Master Race" — the National Front's demented vision of a fascist Great Britain.

(London, England) — Now that the National Front has received national recognition and worldwide attention, John Tyndall, the group's founder and chairman, said its purpose will be to concentrate on fighting elections as a political party.

In Tyndall's view, the alleged acceptance by all the major British political parties of liberal ideas has been responsible for its present dilemma.

Expanding this theme, Tyndall says, "If we had not already got a society immersed in liberal values, no Black man would ever have put his foot on our soil and the problem would never have arisen."

Tyndall believes that the Western world has been undermined by communism. "Communism is simply a part of this. There are forces at work undermining the nation states of the West, and their culture and races."

In 1956, at the age of 22, Tyndall joined a fascist group called the League of Empire Loyalists, headed by A.K. Chesterton. During the late 1950's and early 1960's, he became involved in numerous neo-Nazi activities.

In describing his "ideal society," Tyndall says, "I would like to see a society in which patriotism and pride of race were at the forefront and where African, Asian and other alien cultures were completely rejected..."

Tyndall describes himself as "an unashamed White supremacist," and regards Whites as intellectually superior to Blacks.



JOHN TYNDALL

Tyndall says that the issue of the deportation of Black immigrants has played the greatest role in gaining recruits to the National Front. "There is no doubt that our leaflets that bang the racial issue bring the greatest rewards in terms of new members."

The Front wants to take Britain out of the United Nations and recreate the Commonwealth as the British Empire.

Tyndall wants to make strong alliances with the apartheid regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, and also singled out Chile, South Korea and certain reactionary Arab countries. □

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of *over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.*

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



Over 14 million acres of land are turning into desert yearly.

U.N. Plans Action To Halt Growth Of World's Deserts

(Nairobi, Kenya) — A plan of action to halt the rapid growth of the world's deserts was the topic of discussion at a specially convened United Nations Conference on Desertification held here last week.

Some 1,500 delegates from more than 100 countries and representatives of 150 governmental and private organizations reviewed technical reports on the reasons why the world's land is drying up (desertification) and considered a 73-page document containing 20 major recommendations for dealing with the problem, the *New York Times* reports.

In recent years, the rate of desertification has increased to the extent that 14 million acres of arable (plowable) land are drying up annually. Already, 43 per cent of the earth's land is desert or semi-desert.

Some scientists predict that unless desertification is slowed, at least one-third of the present arable land will be lost during the next 25 years while the world's need for food will nearly double.

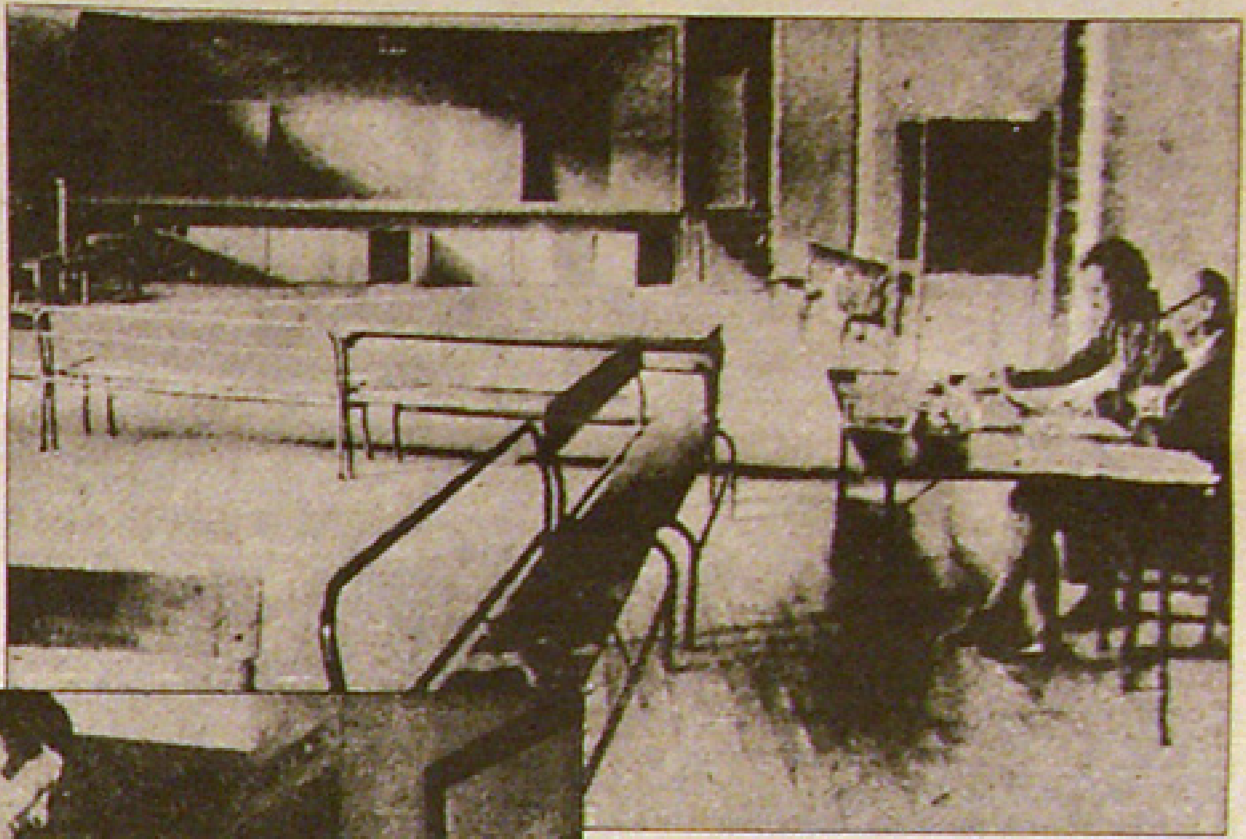
The conference was scheduled in 1974 when there was fear that the then six-year-old Sahelian drought in Africa might continue indefinitely. While the drought has declined in the last three years, its severity pointed to the urgent need for methods by which to combat the drying up of the earth.

(Recent low amounts of rainfall

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PATRIOTIC FRONT DEMANDS "COMPLETE SURRENDER" OF WHITE RHODESIAN REGIME

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - As "Prime Minister" Ian Smith's ruling Rhodesian Front (R.F.) party swept to victory in the sham nationwide elections held last week, the U.S. and Great Britain officially released a seven-point "peace" plan for the breakaway British colony, calling for the Rhodesian leader to step down in favor of a Black majority-ruled government.





Empty polling place for Black Rhodesians (Zimbabweans) — only 7,500 out of 6.1 million Zimbabweans were eligible to vote. Rhodesian troops (right) voting for White minority rule.

In Lusaka, Zambia, Patriotic Front co-leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo issued a statement denouncing major provisions of the Anglo-American plan, including one that some elements of the Rhodesian security forces be retained in the new Black-ruled government of Zimbabwe.

"We demand the surrender of the Smith regime to the people of Zimbabwe," Mugabe and Nkomo declared in their statement.

While Smith, who said his victory was a mandate for his "internal" peace plan, said that he would give the plan some consideration, his initial response was that the 24-page, 8,000-word document is "insane, crazy, unintelligent and ridiculous."

R.F. candidates took over 90 per cent of the vote in the August 31 "election," winning all 50 seats reserved for Whites in the 66-seat House of Assembly. The remaining 16 seats are reserved for Zimbabweans (Black Rhodesians), with eight being elected and eight appointed by tribal chiefs.

Voter turnout among Whites was high, totaling as much as 70 to 80 per cent in some sections of the country. Due to the racist voter qualifications in Rhodesia, only some 7,500 of the country's over six million Zimbabweans are allowed to vote.

BRITISH COMMISSIONER

The British-American proposal, presented to Smith after the election by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young and British Foreign Minister David Owen, calls for:

- The surrender of power by the 12-year-old "illegal regime" of the R.F.;
- An "orderly and peaceful transition" to Black majority rule during 1978;
- National elections based on universal suffrage for all adults;
- A transitional administration run by a British resident commissioner who would conduct the election;
- The presence of the United Nations during the transition period, including a U.N. peacekeeping force;
- A constitution providing for a democratically elected government, the abolition of discrimination, the protection of individual human rights and the independence of the judiciary; and
- A "Zimbabwe Development Fund" of between one and $1.5 billion to be sponsored jointly by

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TANZANIAN PRESIDENT JULIUS NYERERE AT HOWARD U.

THE PLEA OF THE POOR - NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

The following is the conclusion of a truly illuminating and eloquent speech by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, a clearly articulated Third World position on the urgent need to establish a New World Economic Order—and thus serve the needs of a full 70 per cent of the Earth's population — delivered at Howard University on August 5, 1977. THE BLACK PANTHER previously published a firsthand account of the esteemed Tanzanian president's August 12 address in San Francisco. The Howard speech is reprinted from the Sunday News *of Tanzania.*





Tanzanian President JULIUS NYERERE during recent speaking tour and (left) Tanzanian children playing in communal daycare center.

"It is also necessary for the community of nations to agree on deliberate actions to hasten industrialization in the developing nations. The objective, that the share of Third World countries should be raised from its present seven per cent to 25 per cent of world industrial production, will not happen through what are called the natural forces of the market.

"Bilaterally, by region, and multilaterally, the nations of the world have to sit together to work out the steps forward, and the adjustments which have to be made. The poor nations cannot overcome their poverty without industrialization, and without trade in manufactured goods some of them cannot survive without it.

"The rich also have an interest in the poor having a greater share of the production and trade in manufactured goods, even though this will require lifting the barriers against the industrial exports of the Third World.

"For poor nations cannot forever buy goods without being able to sell their own products. On matters of industrial production and trade, cooperation and coordinated action between the two sides of the poverty divide is needed if unnecessary conflict and suffering is to be avoided in rich states as well as poor ones.

"Nor is it only trade between the rich and the poor nations which has to be stepped up. Greater cooperation, both in trade and in production, is vital between the underdeveloped nations themselves. They can help each other to develop.

"Let me add that to what extent this cooperation among the poor becomes a Trade Union of the poor, acting in combination against the rich, depends to a great extent on the actions of the rich world. Confrontation is not a desired strategy of the weak; but if reason, justice, and dialogue all fail to bring international changes needed to win the war against world poverty, then economic conflict is bound to follow. The roots of OPEC (Oil-Producing Exporting Countries) were nour-

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The late SALVADOR ALLENDE, victim of CIA plot which overthrew his progressive Chilean government, with Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO.

In Memoriam

SALVADOR ALLENDE
Assassinated: September 11, 1973

AFRICA IN FOCUS

South Africa

(Johannesburg, South Africa) — South African "Minister of Justice and Police" James Kruger last week denied that he has threatened to end publication of the *World*, the country's largest daily Azanian (Black South African) newspaper. *World* editor Percy Qoboza declared in a front-page article that Kruger "called me to warn me that he is prepared to close the *World* and the *Weekend World* if we did not stop what we are doing (criticizing the government over the situation in Soweto.)" The *World*, which has a daily circulation close to 200,000, has been in the forefront of reporting events in Soweto since the Black protest erupted there on June 16 of last year.

In other events in South Africa last week, "Finance Minister" Owen Horwood declared that his country "will jolly well" use its nuclear power for military purposes if it wants and that President Carter is not "free to dictate to us." Horwood's hardline statement was made at the annual congress of the ruling National Party in the aftermath of disclosures that South Africa had secretly built a nuclear testing site in the Kalahari Desert.

In Soweto, the government has begun the process of directly controlling the "township's" schools. Students and their parents have been orderd to sign pledges to pay costs of any damage to school property, and students have been told to obey all school rules or be "disciplined" before they can enroll. The government has taken control of Soweto schools in an effort to squash a month-old boycott by Black students protesting the racist education they receive under the White apartheid regime.

Rated as some of the most gun-happy people in the world, White South Africans, numbering 4.35 million, own some 1.3 million guns. The number of White women who take shooting lessons has risen dramatically in recent months. As a result, clothes manufacturers are producing brassieres in which a woman can conceal a pistol. According to the manager of a pistol range, parents and children come in for shooting lessons. "It's a family outing for them," she said.

S.W.A.P.O. Begins 12th Year Of Armed Struggle

The following is the conclusion of an informative article by Guardian correspondent Sara Rodrigues detailing SWAPO's 12-year liberation war.

CONCLUSION

By the end of 1975, most of these cadres had finished their training and were returning to play an active part in the struggle inside Namibia. When thousands of Namibians left the country to join SWAPO toward the end of 1974, however, included among them were a number of infiltrated South African police agents.

Now a heavy infiltration of SWAPO's political and military organization began. SWAPO was able to flush out most of the agents who had been planted inside the organization, but the remnants of the infiltrators insti-



SWAPO freedom fighters look over weapons captured from South African army.

gated the first political unrest within the liberation movement.

Linking up with elements in SWAPO like Andreas Shipanga and Solomon Mifima — identified for some time as representing a right-wing within the movement — an alliance was formed between the South African agents and the Namibian reactionaries working within SWAPO.

With the assistance of the South African Bureau of State Security (BOSS), the secret police, and of the West German intelligence service, financing for the attempted destabilization of SWAPO began pouring in. Plane-

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JOSEPH MDLULI (below) was among the rapidly increasing number of Azanians who have died while in detention in South African jails.





AZANIAN PROTEST MOUNTS OVER BLACKS KILLED IN DETENTION

(Durban, South Africa) — Azanian (Black South African) protest is mounting over the rapid increases in the number of Blacks murdered while under detention by police whom one Black attorney here maintains hold "absolute power" in the White apartheid regime.

In the 15 years since the country's brutal and racist security laws were enacted, at least 40 Azanians have been murdered during police detention. Sixteen deaths have been reported in the last 17 months alone, the *New York Times* reports.

A recent victim of the South African police was 50-year-old Joseph Masobiya Mdluli, a clothes hawker in Lamontville "township" near here killed on March 18, 1976, less than 24 hours after police came to his home to arrest him.

Mdluli was frequently arrested and harassed by police for organizing on behalf of the African National Congress (ANC).

According to the police, Mdululi died from a blow to his head suffered when he "accidentally" fell against a chair. Subsequent examinations of the clothes hawker's body by government pathologists revealed that he had suffered extensive injuries to his body and that death had been caused by "an application of force" to his neck — strangulation.

Public clamor and two separate rulings by supreme court judges casting strong doubts on the police version of Mdluli's death caused South African "Justice Minister" James T. Kruger to announce on June 10 that four of the police who interrogated the ANC activist would be charged with culpable (blameworthy) homicide.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Paralyzed S.W.A.P.O. Guerrilla Executed By South Africa

(Windhoek, Namibia) - A guerrilla of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), paralyzed from the waist down as the result of a police shooting, was hanged here recently, *Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa* reports.

KILLING 4

Filemon Nangolo was sentenced to death last September before the Windhoek Supreme Court on charges of killing four White people on farms in the northern part of the country. Nangolo, who was paralyzed when South African security police arrested him in April, 1976, was also charged with several violations of the Terrorism Act along with several SWAPO activists arrested with him.

The South African settler regime, fearful of a mass protest if the day and time of Nangolo's execution were made public,



Azanians protesting against South Africa's Terrorism Act.

hanged the SWAPO freedom fighter eight hours earlier than originally scheduled. Nangolo went to the gallows in a wheelchair.

Over 1,000 people attended his funeral the following day at Katutura Cemetery outside this city.

The execution was carried out despite protests and appeals made by SWAPO to United Nations Secretary General Kurt

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Justice Committee

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seeking workers willing to volunteer their services.

The ommittee also has a branch office in Berkeley at 3126 Shattuck Avenue, telephone number 549-0816.

Anyone wishing to serve as a volunteer worker for the Committee for Justice may call (415) 635-8037 or stop by the Oakland offices located 9502 East 14th Street. Tax-deductible contributions for Huey's defense may be sent to The Capp Street Foundation, Suite 217, Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, California 94705.



Black Panther Party President HUEY P. NEWTON with attorney SHELDON OTIS before recent court hearing.

As BPP Vice-President and chairperson Elaine Brown has said:

"We are asking you to intervene now for man who put his own life on the line of the human rights struggle in the 1960's and 1970's; a man at the very top of the Nixon "enemies list." We are asking you to organize funds for leagl defense. The stakes are very high in this case: the entire climate of the political period aheadcan be affected if the truth is revealed. The truth that, after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Fr., Huey P. Newton became the target of the CIA's "Operation Chaos' and the FBI's COINTELPRO plan to 'prevent the rise of a messiah' who might 'unite and electrify' Black and White people. The lesson of the bloody 1960's is clear — we must protect our leadership."☐

S.W.P. Suit

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

from the SWP if the files were turned over. However, the SWP and YSA, states the *Militant*, feel that the FBI is more concerned over whether it will be able to keep its "dirty tricks" secret — no matter how criminal or unConstitutional they are.

In a recent hearing before the *U.S. Court of Appeals, Boudin was asked by Judge John Dooling whether evidence could be produced about informers without any files being turned over.*

Boudin responded that it would be impossible since the FBI has consistently falsified documents since the lawsuit began in 1973.

Boudin cited an example of when the government had previously submitted a summary of FBI informer Timothy Redfearn's activities. The summary said nothing about how Redfearn obtained his material.

It was only after Redfearn was caught in July, 1976, with materials stolen from the Denver SWP office, says the *Militant*, that his FBI file became public.

When Judge Griesa issued his ruling the Justice Department announced that it was ending its thirty-eight year "investigation" of the SWP and YSA.

In November of last year, the bureau claimed that each of the 66 informers that were planted in the SWP and YSA were being told to quit. This only came after the bureau was subjected to intense public criticism.☐

World Scope

Third World

(New York, N.Y.) - The Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFACT) recently launched a boycott of the Swiss-based Nestle Company for marketing unsafe baby formulas in underdeveloped countries, which has caused death among Third World infants. The Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility and other progressive groups have also applied pressure on U.S. companies engaged in similar practices, including Bordens Incorporated, Bristol Myers Company and Abbott Laboratories.

Vietnam

(Singapore) — Vietnam last week marked the 32nd anniversary of its independence by calling on its people to fully support the government in rebuilding the country's war-ravaged economy. "From an enslaved nation, the Vietnamese people have risen up as a vanguard nation of our time," proclaimed a radio broadcast from Hanoi.

Haiti

(Guantanamo Bay, Cuba) - One-hundred and one political refugees from Haiti who landed a the U.S. Naval base here four weeks ago crammed aboard a small, 40-foot vessel fleeing the fascist regime of President Jean-Claude "Bady Doc" Duvalier, are awaiting a decision by the U.S. government on their request for political asylum. A State Department official said that the U.S. had sought and received assurances from the Duvalier government that it would take back the refugees without questions or reprisals. However, a youthful and militant spokesperson for the political refugees rebuffed State Department contentions that the group left Haiti because of deteriorating "economic" conditions, and declared that the group would "never, never return to Haiti until the president falls and all those around him." He said that when the group — which included 39 women and three children — loaded and escaped on the boat, later described by the Navy as being big enough for 30, at most, they were forced to leave scores of friends and relatives behind.

New World Economic Order

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

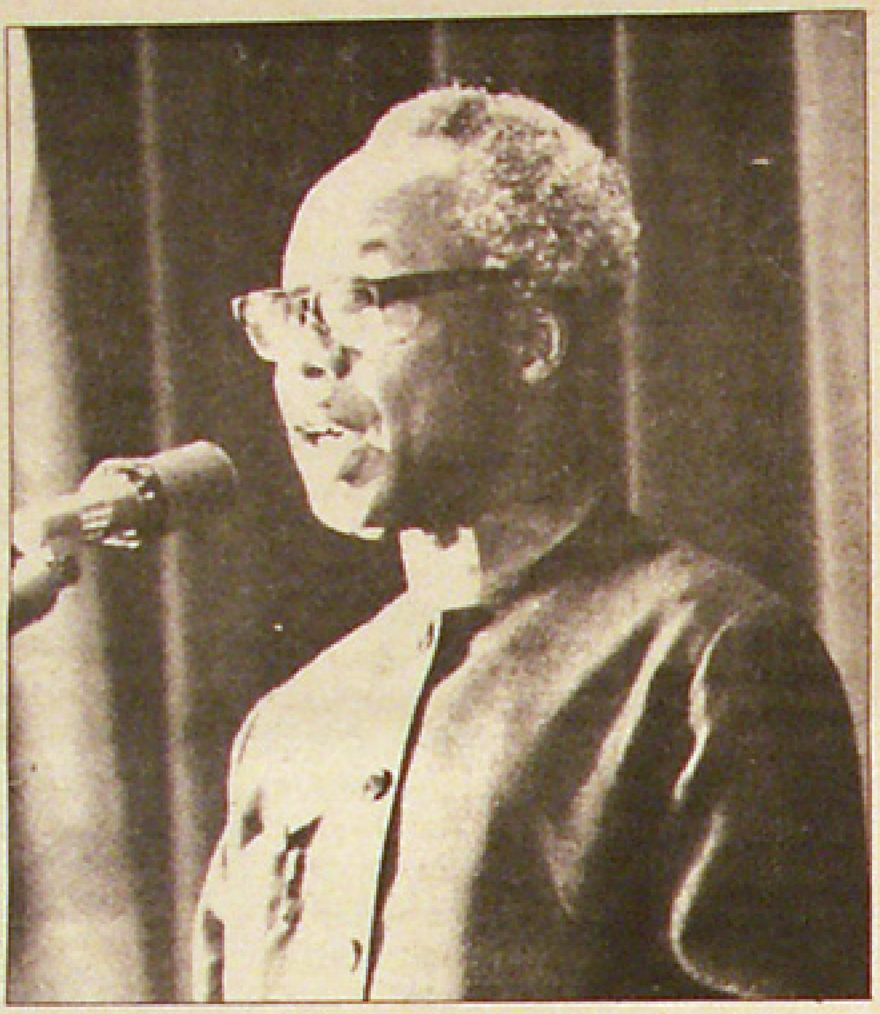
ished by decades of gross exploitation and pricefixing by the major oil companies; its fruit jolted the whole world!

PART OF LIFE

"Friends: economics is only a part of life. Political freedom, social equality and respect, freedom of worship, freedom to live in peace and harmony with your fellows — all these things are very important to man. People have been willing to kill for them.

"But economics is about the means of life; it is basic. In poor countries, if there is a clash between individual freedom and economic development, it is generally not possible to give priority to the former. For people are dying unnecessarily because they do not have clean water, enough good food, or basic medical care — which is what economic development means to us.

"The most basic human right of all is the right to life itself, and a life which is not made miserable by hunger, ignorance, or preventable disease.



JULIUS NYERERE, president of Tanzania.

"For life is a whole: economic growth and economic exchange have a purpose. That purpose ought to be the service of man — all men — with priority for the basic needs of food, shelter, health, and education. The present economic order governing international production, development, and exchange does not in practice ensure progress towards meeting those basic needs for all people, all over the world.

"The plea of the poor is a New International Economic Order 'which embraces for its objective the happiness of mankind.' "☐

S.W.A.P.O. Begins 12th Year Of Armed Struggle

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

loads of clothes, military boots, food and other equipment began arriving addressed not to SWAPO as an organization, but personally to Shipanga. And he did succeed in corrupting some cadres, principally through the use of extreme ultra-"leftist" demagogy.

The aim was to foment revolt by some PLAN rank and file against their commanders and against the organization in general. SWAPO leaders today comment on the similarities between the Shipanga affair and the recent attempted reactionary coup in Angola, which also employed an ultra-"left" face.

The strategy, says SWAPO, was to try to dislodge the SWAPO leadership, to divide the organization. This would have paved the way for Shipanga and his allies to cross over to the Vorster regime and Western imperialism by joining the South African-sponsored Turnhalle "constitutional conference" as a puppet "SWAPO."

The plans, says a SWAPO representative, were well laid. The Shipanga group, it was discovered, had been in constant communication with BOSS agents, both in London and in Pretoria. Shipanga himself made several unauthorized trips to Western Europe at this time.

From 1975 to July, 1976, SWAPO made enormous progress. PLAN forces penetrated deep inside Namibia, to within 93 miles of the capital, Windhoek. Many units were operating from the northern border up to the Grootfontein area around Tavi, Outjo and Otchivarongo which is the main White settler-dominated agricultural area, the so-called "police zone" where Blacks are supposed to travel only with passes.

The guerrilla activity in the heart of White settlerdom created panic, and farmers began abandoning their land to the South African defense forces and living in hotels in Windhoek. Vorster flew to Namibia in June, 1976, to evaluate the situation, and pled with the settlers not to abandon the area, promising them increased military support. His response to SWAPO's mounting resistance was the June, 1976, "Operation Cobra."

As confirmed in the Western press by South African soldiers who actually took part in the operation and then deserted to Britain, "Cobra" was aimed at completely eradicating human beings from the border area. A free-fire zone was declared, with the goal of preventing SWAPO infiltration from now-liberated Angola.

Thousands of men, women and children were arrested, gagged and bound, and transported to concentration camps. The prisoners were tortured, with many killed, and many others were forced into the puppet armed forces. Still others were gunned down while resisting deportation, as bulldozers razed their villages and racist forces set fire to the crops. Even church services were raided by the troops, who staged intimidation and torture sessions inside the churches for the "illustration" of the congregations.

The South African military strategy has failed, however, to dent Namibia's resolve to win its freedom from racist oppression. PLAN's armed struggle has intensified since the start of 1977, with daily operations against the racist forces. The SWAPO drive has caused a constant lowering of morale within the occupation forces and significant military successes such as the recent burning of the Mpacha airbase, when fuel dumps were hit by SWAPO fire and an enormous amount of military equipment literally went up in smoke. Several helicopters and many trucks were put out of action in the blaze, which lasted more than three days.

And today, on the anniversary of the first attack at Ohurumbashe, SWAPO states it will intensify the armed struggle until South Africa's illegal presence is completely eradicated from Namibian soil.☐

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia

(New York, N.Y.) - The underground Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) has recently denounced the Bolivian government's plans to receive the first of some 30,000 White settler families fleeing the prospect of Black majority rule in southern Africa as the "importation of apartheid." The Bolivian government confirmed earlier this year that it "would promote the immigration of large and important contingents of White colonists of German and Dutch extraction from Namibia, Rhodesia and South Africa." The European countries of origin of some 150,000 White emigrees are promoting and financing the operation. Bolivia has reportedly accepted a West German offer of $150 million to receive a large number of German-born emigrees.

Puerto Rico

(San Juan, Puerto Rico) - The U.S. Justice Department is blocking efforts to win the release of five Puerto Rican nationalists serving prison terms since an alleged attempt to assassinate President Truman in 1950 and the 1954 armed invasion of the House of Representatives. The Justice Department has demanded that the Puerto Rican political prisoners personally request a pardon. Rafael Cancel Miranda, Lolita Lebron, Irving Flores, Oscar Collazo and Andres Figueroa Cordero have refused because such an act they say would imply their acceptance of U.S. sovereignty over Puerto Rico. Puerto Ricans of all political persuasions have demanded that the five nationalists be released.

Cuba

(Havana, Cuba) - Cuba and the U.S. opened "interest sections" in each other's capital last week 16 years after President Eisenhower broke off diplomatic relations with the government of Fidel Castro. Lyle Lane opened the new U.S. "interest section" at the Swiss-run former U.S. embassy in Havana, while Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras will head up the Cuban delegation in Washington, D.C.

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

Distance

Distance continuously changes between two fighters as both attempt to reach the most advantageous position.

One of the best ideas is to stay consistently out of range of the opponent's simple punch but not too far away to deliver an attack with a short step forward. This distance is dependent not only on your speed and agility but also that of your opponent.

In boxing, the fighters stand closer to each other than do martial artists, who utilize their feet to kick. The leg is longer (yet not as versatile) than the arm so the martial artist has a longer reach than a boxer.

There are basically three varied distances in fighting. Generally, the longest range is employed when you don't know your opponent's ability or his intention. In defense it is wiser to stay too far away instead of too close to an opponent. But in a lengthy struggle, there is more safety at a distance if an opponent can be outclassed with speed and agility in movement.

Even if you are fast (rapid/controlled neuromuscular impulses), it is difficult to parry a blow if you are too near an opponent. The one who initiates the attack usually has an advantage in close quarters. But an attacker who can't properly figure out distance, will not succeed even if he is accurate, quick, has good timing and utilizes economy of movement.

Once the question of distance and "feel" is perceived, fighters move closer to a distance just out of range yet close enough to launch an attack. The distance may be suitable if timing of advance and retreat can be applied. A skillful fighter will maneuver to entice his opponent to shorten the distance until the opponent is too near to avoid the inevitable attack.

This particular (about a step and a half away) distance allows a fighter a quick attack or withdrawal or evasion. But to use this defensive strategy continuously is not always practiceable because it deprives you of a counterattack or delivery of one's own offense.

LOU BROCK: "YOU HAVE TO WANT TO STEAL"

(San Diego, Calif.) - St. Louis Cardinal outfielder Lou Brock, now baseball's undisputed base-stealing king after breaking Ty Cobb's career record last week, recalls that it took much more than pure speed and skill to achieve his goal.

Brock recorded his 893rd career steal last week to shatter Cobb's long-standing record. The 38-year-old Brock achieved this feat in 16 full seasons and 2,376 games in comparison to Cobb's 24 seasons and 3,033 games.

Brock has developed the art of base-stealing into a science, but many times he achieved his results through old-fashioned trickery.

The Black baseball star recalls that a few years back Philadelphia catcher Bob Boone had thrown out 20 consecutive runners attempting to steal. In a game with the Phillies, Brock began to work on Boone the first time he reached first base.

A left-handed batter was at the plate blocking Boone's view of Brock on first. On the first pitch Boone heard "there he goes," assuming it was his first baseman warning him. Boone jumped up ready to throw to second base, but it was Brock who had yelled "there he goes," not the first baseman.

Brock explained, "He (Boone) had to depend on sound instead of sight, but I wanted him to depend on sight instead of sound."

On the second pitch Brock yelled "there he goes" again. Again, the catcher jumped up to throw, fumbling the ball but Brock was still on first base. However, on the next pitch Brock took off and stole second easily.





St. Louis Cardinal star LOU BROCK has been a terror on the basepaths for 16 years, finally breaking Ty Cobb's all-time base stealing record last week with his 893rd steal.

"He didn't know what was happening," Brock said. "I'm always trying to psych catchers one way or another."

Whatever Brock used to steal bases it has surely worked. In addition to stealing 118 bases in one season — another major league record — he stole 40 or more bases in 13 different seasons. The Card's star led the National League in steals eight times and has been the major league leader six times.

What is most amazing is Brock's successful percentage of .757 — 893 steals out of 1,180 attempts. In 1968, when he stole 62 bases in 74 attempts, his success percentage reached .838.

Base-stealing had become so routine that when he broke Cobb's record, the Black outfielder "just looked down to dust myself off, then I looked and everybody was grabbing my hand."

Brock advises young players, "You have to want to steal, you have to be daring and you have to go out there and challenge people."□



Cuba's Juantorena Wins 800 At World Cup Games

(Dusseldorf, West Germany) - Cuba's ALBERTO JUANTORENA, the world's premier short middle-distance runner, emerged as the victor in a showdown against Kenya's world-class trackman MIKE BOIT in a thrilling 800-meter race here last week during the World Cup track meet.

Juantorena, running for the Pan-American team, edged Boit at the wire before 30,000 screaming fans in a time of one minute 44 seconds — only .56 of a second slower than the world record he set in the University Games in Sofia, Bulgaria, 12 days earlier.

Track buffs had waited for over a year for Juantorena to meet head-on with Boit, who withdrew from the Montreal Olympics when Kenya joined the African boycott in solidarity against South African apartheid. "This was the hardest race I ever ran," said Boit. "I expected to pass him, but he was too rough for me in the end."

Protest Mounts Over Detention Murders

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

cide.

The charges against the four policemen, two Black and two White, — who were ultimately acquitted — were drawn up so that they could not receive the death penalty. Their trial, which began on October 25 of last year, was the first time in the history of the country that members of the Special Branch of the South African police had ever been charged with the death of a prisoner.

The court was told that Captain David van Zyl, a White policeman with over 30 years of experience on the force, led a detail of officers that arrived at Mdluli's tiny brick home in Lamontville shortly after 10 p.m. on March 18, 1976. The ANC activist aroused from bed, was only given time to put on a raincoat and shoes before he was taken away.

Taken to police headquarters in Durban, Mdluli spent the hours prior to his "accidental" death in Room 13, according to trial testimony. The police interrogators said Mdluli was informed that he was to be charged under the Terrorism Act with recruiting young Azanians for guerrilla training abroad, an offense that carries the death penalty in South Africa.

During questioning at 8:30 a.m. the next morning, police said Mdluli suddenly moved toward the barred window in the interrogation room, forcing one of the Black officers to push him down on a table. A "fierce struggle" allegedly followed, with all four policemen involved until the prisoner was subdued.

The four officers testified Mdluli did not suffer any injuries in the incident.

Later that day, about 9:15 p.m., the policemen testified that the ANC activist, who had been questioned throughout the day, stood up, held his head in his hands as though he were dizzy, staggered and fell, striking his neck on the back of a chair and on a door frame.

The policemen testified that they administered artificial respiration to Mdluli within minutes but that he died nevertheless.



Azanian mother mourns over the grave of her child who was shot down by South African police.

A government pathologist testified that Mdluli's alleged fall did not account for the severe abrasions to his cheeks, elbow, a thigh, both shins, both ankles and a foot as well as serious bruises of his abdomen and lower left rib cage.

In addition, the pathologist said that he found "extensive" deep bruising at three points on Mdluli's skull, causing hemorraging in his brain.

Due to the pathologist's failure to take the temperature of Mdluli's body at the time of the post mortem examination, the exact time of death could not be determined. The police claimed that Mdluli died at 9:30 p.m. on March 19,1976, but the pathologist indicated that death took place much earlier than that.

The victim's wife, Lydia, has filed a $44,500 damage suit against the South African police for her husband's death. Her attorney, Mlungisi Mxenge, who served time with Mdluli as a political prisoner in 1967, said of the case, "You know, if ever there was a case to prove the absolute power of the security branch, this is it. This demonstrates that they are literally running the show."□

Guerrilla Executed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Waldheim, the five Western *members of the U.N. Security Council, Amnesty International* and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

SWAPO issued a statement condemning the execution of Nangola and denouncing South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

Meanwhile, in Pretoria, South Africa, the case of the Pretoria 12 recently resumed. The Twelve, 11 men and one woman who are members of the African National Congress (ANC), are charged under the Terrorism Act with a wide range of offenses involving recruiting members for the banned ANC, taking them out of the country and providing them with military training.

The indictment against the Pretoria 12, "possibly the most serious in South Africa" in recent years, according to *Focus*, consists of 79 separate charges.

In trial testimony on June 20, Ian Rwaxa testified that he had recruited 260 people for the ANC and made several trips to take them over the border to Swaziland.

Rwaxa told the court that he had been repeatedly beaten by the police and forced to make a confession dictated to him. His request to the trial judge that he be granted protection from police retaliation was denied.□

Patriotic Front Demands "Surrender"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

America and Britain and managed by the World Bank. The two countries would provide 55 per cent of the total amount of the fund.

Even before the Anglo-American plan for Rhodesia was publically released, it was rejected by the Patriotic Front and the five frontline states in southern Africa who provide the Front with economic, military and other aid — Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana. A major reason for their rejection was the provision that the guerrilla forces of the Patriotic Front, the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA), be disbanded during the interim period before Black majority rule.

•On August 29, two days before the White Rhodesian electorate returned Smith to power, Young and Owen received a chilly reception from South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster. The two men met with the White apartheid leader in Pretoria, South Africa, in two sessions lasting a total of over six hours.

Vorster refused to endorse the Anglo-American proposal because of his opposition to the presence of a U.N. peacekeeping force during the transition period.□



U.N. Ambassador ANDREW YOUNG (foreground) in meeting with South African "Prime Minister" JOHN VORSTER (far right).

Halt Deserts' Growth

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

in the Sahel region — Mauritania, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Chad, Upper Volta and Senegal — may bring on a renewed drought in the area. Western experts met late last month in Dakar, Senegal, to assess the situation.)

The Saraha, Gobi, Kalahari, Arabian, Sonoran and Patagonian are among the world's major deserts. An estimated 14 per cent of the world's population, totaling 628 million, live in dry lands where they are almost completely dependent on a marginally productive environment that is quickly dying.

Desertification is a process that has existed as long as man has been on the earth. The present dry sands of the Middle East comprised a region once known as the Fertile Crescent on which civilizations such as Babylon flourished.

The first priority of the proposed plan of action discussed at the conference calls for the implementation of six international experimental projects to be completed by 1984. These involve 29 countries, 18 which have agreed to participate.

Of these six projects, the two most ambitious involve the establishment of green belts along the southern and northern borders of the Sahara.□

Blacks Vote For 2-Way Integration Or Neighborhood Schools

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

pected to learn,'' he boomed, and exhorted the community to "Stand up, and overcome this corrupted school system!''

Rev. Sims reeled off a stream of statistics indicating that Black schools were used as "training grounds'' for new teachers by the School Board, which helps keep the quality of Black schools inferior due to an ever-transient teaching staff.

Frances Boyd summed up the alternate plan, saying that Black schools will be kept Black, no schools will be closed or torn down until funds are provided for each building, and Whites will be bused in to fill those vacancies that were created in Phase I.

"We have been assured by comments from the grand master and his counterparts that the school situation will be more 'idealistic' this time around,'' Boyd said.

"And 'idealistic' is exactly what it is. . .ideal for Whites only,'' she stated.

Al Flowers of the Northside Community Design Center said a gathering of determined people like this has folks like Special Master John Gronouski "scared to death.

"This is real political power you have here,'' he said.

Flowers questioned the logic that the integration plan is based on.

"If they say that they can bus one of our children way out to some White school, and that somehow, just by sitting down next to a White child, they'll be endowed with some infinite. . . something that will make the Black child want to learn.

"Then why not just bring in a White kid and sit him in a classroom full of Black kids so they they can ALL learn?'' he said to howls of laughter.

A mother who described herself as a "proud, Black woman,'' said, "A mother can't even live out in 'West Hell' without getting a cross burning her front yard, yet we are expected to send our kids out there to go to school.

"When my child gets sick this winter, I want to be able to WALK to his school and see about him,'' she said.

It looked like the consensus of the group was that if Black parents have their way, their children are going to their neighborhood schools this fall.□

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

he shouldn't be head of the OHA because he's also what they call people. Also, the San Antonio Community Workers (SACW) feel Davis must have forgotten where he said he was a native of.

These community services he says that housing provides, we haven't even heard of this stress course. And all of the elderly over in San Antonio live mostly on the third floors. They have to walk up and down three flights of stairs.

We the tenants also feel that the disproportionate amount of the authority's time and budget goes in some of their pockets. I still have plumbing and electrical wiring that need repairs and have needed them since June, 1971. Whatever San Antonio gets we have to fight like "hell" to get it — go to HUD or someone higher.

I know quite a lot of tenants that have legitimate reasons for a transfer, but haven't been moved anywhere. That proves that housing is not doing its share. The SACW also feels that if Davis directs his statement to San Antonio only, there are other projects with just as many problems with housing but just won't stand up for renters' rights.

Mrs. Jacquelyn A. Jones

Oakland, California

WHITE PROPAGANDA WILL DO US HARM

Dear Editor,

I have a great respect for the Black Panther Party, and I feel that you can help me with our problems. I am 19 years old and very politically minded. I am very motivated by White propaganda that can and will do us some harm. This is where I am concerned. I cannot find anyone I know as worried about the racial problems that are alive and doing well in the USA as I am.

On August 4, 1977, an article in the Los Angeles Times newspaper on the Nazi Party and the emergence and full strength of the KKK in California stirred my instincts of survival. I will not sit quietly anymore, and I then realized that I must find out what "The People" had to say. I, for one, will not wait for the opposition to move in and I know that my trust in the Black Panther party will not falter on this subject.

I have always known that the revolution was going to be touched off again. Someone had to light the fuse, and I don't think they realized what they were up against when they lit it. An American Nazi, Frank Collin, said that he would personally like to exterminate the Jews. This lunatic has to be stopped. I am a Black woman but it hits home because of who may be next.

I would like to become a member of the Black Panther Party. Mostly because of my great respect for Huey P. Newton. Please take my interests and fears into consideration. I believe in you very much. Don't dissapoint me. I need to become politically active and I know that I can contribute something to the Party. Please help me.

Long Life to Huey P. Newton!!!

Sincerely,
Black Righteousness

Pension Board Refuses To Withdraw South African Investments

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Evans Morrison, which said, in part:

". . .(The Board) has great concern and compassion for the non-Whites of South Africa. . . (but) is not convinced that withdrawal of United States' investments from South Africa is necessarily the correct course to take. . .

"The Board has concluded . . . that it is incumbent upon the trustees, both legally and morally, to provide maximum returns within the framework of prudent investment practices. . .''Morrison wrote.

The trustees' action resulted from a demand made on June 29 by the Committee for African Liberation that the investments in the police and fire pension system be sold because they are made in U.S. companies that operate in the White apartheid regime of South Africa.

INFLAMMATORY REMARKS

In his statement, Morrison made unjust, highly inflammatory remarks against the Committee for African Liberation, charging its members with waging an attack "primarily on our system of business and government. . . Their actions at meetings have been discourteous, disrupting and demanding.''

Prior to action by the full Board, its Investment and Financial Committee endorsed Morrison's statement after a warning from Oakland Deputy City Attorney Jeffrey N. Haney. Haney told the Committee members that they could be held personally liable for the performance of the retirement fund and that their primary responsibilities are to protect the safety of the fund and to seek the best possible rate of return on its investments.

There are 2,400 active and retired members in the Oakland Police and Fire Departments.

The Board of Administration of the Oakland Municipal Employees' Retirement System (OMERS) last week also rejected a demand that to withdraw its investments in South Africa. James L. McDonnell, immediate past president of OMERS, tried unsuccessfully to persuade the Board to withdraw common stock invested in 11 companies operating in South Africa because they yield dividends of less than five per cent.□

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." — Huey P. Newton



FREE FOOD PROGRAM

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



S.A.F.E PROGRAM

PEOPLE'S FREE LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental facilities at the earliest ages.



OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

O.C.L.C. TEEN PROGRAM TAKES OUTDOOR CAMPING TRIP AS SUMMER ENDS

(Oakland, Calif.) - The popular Teens Diversion Program of the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) sponsored a variety of interesting activities throughout the summer for the East Oakland Black and poor youth it primarily serves.

Some 51 teens recently participated in two weeks of outdoor camping at San Joaquin Miller Park in the Oakland hills. The fun-filled, late August activity involved hiking, physical exercises, and other recreation such as softball, volleyball and swimming.

The youth, who were accompanied by staff members of the Teens Diversion Program, cooked their own meals three times a day as well as prepared delicious barbecued ribs and other meats.

Two different groups of teens, one comprised of 26 and the other of 25, were able to go camping, and the youth thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Black youth rarely have the opportunity to participate in outdoor camping, and one of the unique features of the OCLC Teens Diverson Program is that it provides such a program free of charge.

Last Saturday, some 500 youth enjoyed a pre-Labor Day picnic and barbecue in Dimond Park sponsored by the OCLC Teen Program. Following the picnic, there was a disco dance at Oakland Auditorium.

One of the functions of the Teens Diversion Program is to provide the badly neglected Black youth of East Oakland with practical skills that will enable them to seek employment if they desire once they complete high school.

An example of the diversified activities offered in this area is a class conducted on sewing doll clothes. A person with this skill can sell the clothes to doll manufacturers.

Included in the educational activities offered by the OCLC Teens Diversion Program are Tutorial Programs; Career Development Workshops; Skills Development and Referral Service; Seminars; Videotaping Training; Filmmaking; Photography; Cultural Arts (dance, drama, and a film series); Silkscreening; Arts and Crafts; Beginning Electronics; Beginning Auto Mechanics; and Graphics.

With the resumption of public school classes, these educational as well as sports, recreational and other social programs will be conducted after school, at night and on the weekend at the OCLC.

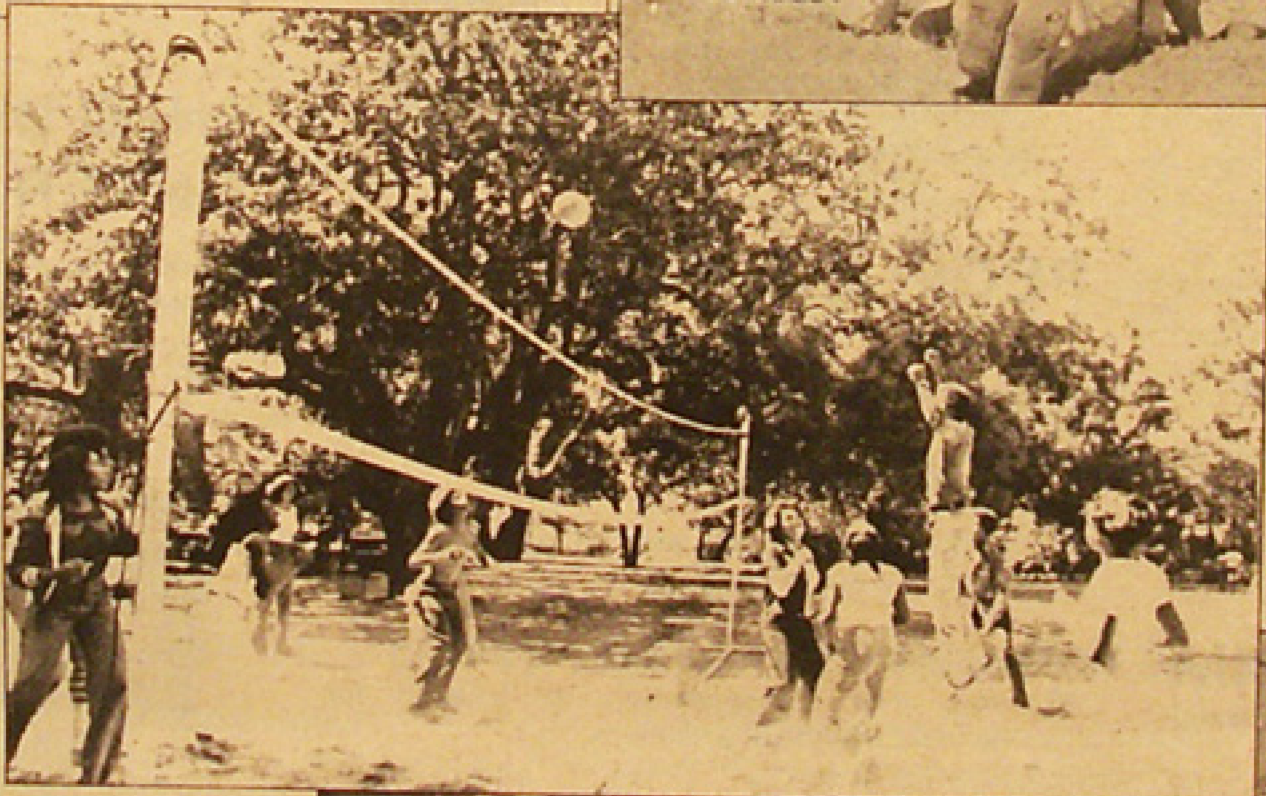
The Teens Diversion Program is presently planning a major talent show. Anyone interested in participating or anyone who wishes to volunteer as an instructor in the program may call program director Johnny Stake at 562-5261.□







The OCLC Teens Diversion Program offers a wide variety of activities for Black and poor youth in East Oakland such as camping trips, sports and recreational activities and an educational program geared to teaching practical skills. A major talent show is planned for the near future.





Meeting of OCLC Teen Diversion Program.